HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

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Administration-Backed Celler Bill

Are Wage-Price Controls Just Around the Corner?

From the Allen-Scott Report

A distinctly new concept of price and wage controls is evolving under which President Johnson would personally attempt to restrain the war-booming national economy through his favorite formula of "consensus."

Instead of restoring the stringent Korean War type controls, the President would use both new legislation and the prestige of his office to pressure business and labor to hold down their demands.

Under White House direction, Administration officials and Democratic congressional leaders are preparing to launch a vigorous campaign to enact a little-noticed bill introduced on the first day of the new session by Rep. Emanuel Celler, chairman of the influential House Judiciary Committee, requiring "basic industries" to give notice of price increases.

Similar legislation requiring unions to

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) wants to put "teeth" into the Administration's guidelines.

notify the government of proposed wage demands is being drafted by the White House and Labor Department for introduction this month by legislators "friendly" to the Administration.

Such price and wage increase declarations would be followed by a mandatory 60-day waiting period before they could become effective. During this time a government review board would investigate the avowed reasons for the proposed increase and its probable effect.

Under provisions of Celler's "inflation slow-down bill," the "basic industries" would include steel, petroleum, aluminum, refining, cooperage and automobiles.

The measure also would apply to industries in which the sales of the four largest members constitute 75 per cent of the total of the industry, and to industries in which goods and services are considered "critical or strategic."

The "teeth" of the bill is the power it would give the President to establish such standards as he deems necessary to determine whether an industry is "basic." Under this authority a company that stepped outside the price guideposts as laid down by his Council of Economic Advisers might find itself up before the review board.

The Celler bill, which would amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, does not empower the review board to cancel price increases. However, the President apparently is counting on the combined 60-day waiting period and the board's investigation and public "findings of fact" to give him the needed tools to accomplish the kind of economic control he wants.

Through the hold-the-wage bill, the President hopes to accomplish the same results by creating a wage review board which would be used to "talk down" pay boosts, or keep them within the guidelines set by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Until the President can obtain this unique "consensus" legislation, efforts to keep the lid on the churning war economy will consist of the following:

1. Instructing all government agencies not to buy from companies that increase prices over suggested guidelines.

2. Waging a campaign to spur public resentment against price and wage increases. This will be done by publishing figures on how price or wage increases will raise the cost of consumer goods.

President Johnson recently met with some of his fiscal experts at his Texas ranch. Seated, from left, are Gardner Ackley, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; William McC. Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Henry Fowler, secretary of the treasury and Charles Schultze, budget director.

3. Releasing materials from government stockpiles to force down prices if they are hiked above suggested guidelines.

4. Encouraging imports to reduce prices through competition.

5. Holding a series of meetings with labor leaders to urge them to curb wage demands.

Democratic legislators who have been briefed on the Administration's plans are saying the President feels he won and then lost the first round in the battle over prices.

They report he pointed out that while he first got the steel industry to reduce its demands, he lost out in the end because he ran out of weapons and the industry hiked prices close to its original rates.

The President in his talks with legislative leaders is stressing the contention that the fight against inflation as the Viet Nam war "accelerates" is far from over, and that the new legislation is vital to enable him to cope with this urgent problem.

His proposed "price-slow-down" approach, the President argues, would avoid serious government-industry confrontations after the "damage had been done," such as occurred when several corporations announced increases of $5 a ton on structural steel.

Subsequently, both firms backtracked when giant U.S. Steel proposed a compromise $2.75-a-ton hike on some types of structural steel. The President agreed to this and the entire industry fell temporarily into line. Later, the President was shocked when U.S. Steel hiked its structural steel prices $4 to $5 a ton to builders.

It was while the steel battle was in progress that Administration officials decided on the bill which Rep. Celler quietly tossed into the congressional hopper.

He is now working with the Administration on lining up "friendly witnesses" for hearings which will be announced soon.

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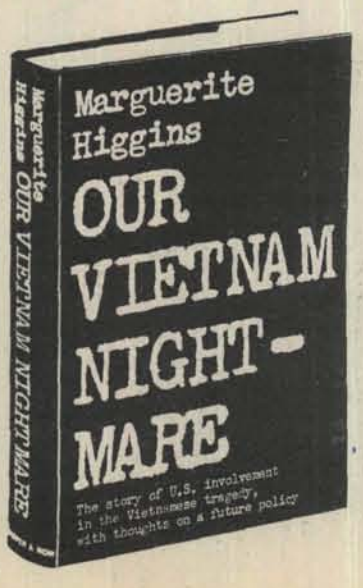
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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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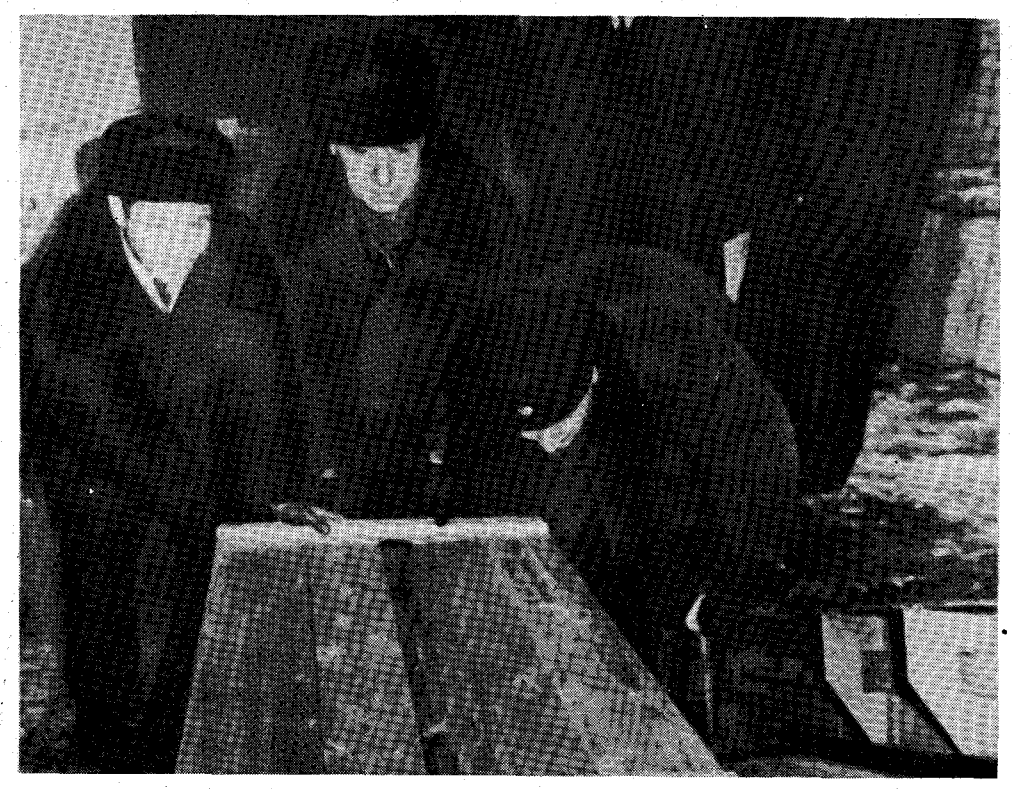

The coffin of Newcomb Mott, who allegedly committed suicide while in the custody of Soviet officials, is readied in Moscow for the trip to his Massachusetts home.

Red Guards Always Present

Experts Discount Mott Suicide

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The mysterious death of Newcomb Mott is viewed by experts not as suicide but cold-blooded murder.

Mott is the 27-year-old American who was convicted of crossing an unmarked Soviet border and sentenced to 18 months at hard labor. Tass, the Soviet news agency, announced January 21 that Mott had taken his life, slitting his throat while in the washroom of the railroad car that was transporting him from the prison at Murmansk to an undisclosed labor camp.

Those who knew Mott best find the Soviet version impossible to accept. Francis W. H. Adams, a former New York City police commissioner and long-time friend of the Mott family, thinks it was murder.

Young Mott lost 40 pounds while in prison. He had been interrogated at length and very likely tortured by the Soviet secret police. "It may be that the Soviet authorities just didn't want him ever to reveal how he was treated," Adams says.

"I think the Russians killed him," says Newcomb's grief-stricken mother, Phyllis. "How could he commit suicide if he were on a train surrounded by Russian guards?"

This point was made in Vienna by a Soviet defector who had spent 20 years in Siberian labor camps. The former prisoner told the Associated Press that Mott's death simply could not have happened in the manner described by the Soviets. He said:

"It was absolutely impossible for him to go to the washroom alone and to escape attention of the guards. Moreover, it is hardly believable that Mott managed to smuggle a razor blade aboard the train."

Elinor Lipper, a Swiss national who spent 11 years in Soviet prison camps, has said that suicide by a prisoner is virtually impossible. "They are never left alone," she reported.

Nicolai Krasnov was imprisoned for 10 years in Soviet labor camps. In a 1960 book, Krasnov disclosed that Soviet prisoners were frequently "liquidated" by the dread MVD. These murders were often staged to appear as suicides.

"The doctor's diagnosis would be suicide, 'by making use of instruments while on the job.'"

The MVD agents who planned and carried out a successful "liquidation" were rewarded, Krasnov said: "There is a bounty for skillfully executed missions: leave of absence, a reward, promotion or transfer."

Krasnov and Miss Lipper described in detail the railroad cars in which prisoners were taken to "corrective labor camps." These cars were specifically designed to forestall the possibility of suicide on the part of any prisoner. Krasnov wrote:

"In special cars, burdened with heavy handcuffs, the hungry prisoners were crammed into compartments with a minimum of air, no water, without ever being let out. Under guard of machine guns, bestial bandits called escorts, and ferocious dogs, we moved into the depths of Siberia to Taishet.

"Into a railroad compartment intended for six passengers they pushed two dozen. We could not even turn around, much less sit down. Crushed to the point of suffocation, dressed in heavy quilted clothing, the prisoners fainted from the heat despite the heavy frost outside. Many were unable to control their functions, and the atmosphere grew so foul that people longed to die."

But suicide was not possible. Prisoners were stripped bare and searched for weapons. They were denied even a knife and fork with which to eat. They were kept under round-the-clock observation.

"A prisoner is the object of special attention so that he does not take his life," Krasnov reported in 1960. The situation has not changed. And this is why experts believe that Newcomb Mott died at the hands of MVD agents acting on Kremlin orders.

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PRO-COMMUNIST ACTIVITY in Berkeley, Calif., is not just confined to the once-proud University of California campus. Recently members of the Viet Nam Day Committee secured police permission to set up an "information table" on a street near a junior high school. A VNDC spokesman claimed the Garfield Junior High School already has a committee unit with a half-dozen members at the school. The VNDC, along with other pro-Marxist groups, has also started promoting its seditious activities in high schools.

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Big Labor's Allies in Senate Bottle Up Bills Aimed at Halting War-Time Strikes

By VICTOR RIESEL

From the razor-edged tongue of the fast-tempered Sen. Wayne Morse comes an awesome warning that a massive Asian war is shaping up and that this land had better make certain it has stable labor-management relations during the coming conflict.

Meaning, it appears, there shall be no serious strikes supposedly, such as the one which some weeks ago paralyzed the one U.S. gunpowder plant, which, in turn, forced the shutting down of bullet factories.

Yet Sen. Morse and a group of his colleagues have jammed a long-lost pigeonhole with several long-lost bills which would prevent wartime strikes.

It has all been discussed angrily but quietly in the cloak rooms and corridors in and around the Senate quarters, since the dueling began over repeal of the ban on the union shop. Morse is for repeal of the law which says, in effect, that a worker need not join a union to hold a job in a plant.

He has joined with his friends inside labor in demanding the energetic septuagenarian, Sen. Dirksen, yield to the union chiefs' demand that "you vote us down or vote us up, but permit a vote on 14b."

The gentleman from Oregon has warned that there will be labor trouble as we head into possible "world war" unless 14b is repealed.

But the senator's critics—and there are many—point out that he has prevented any vote from being taken, even in the Senate Labor Committee, on bills which would restrict strikes at the Cape Kennedy space and Moonports, on missile bases and in defense plants.

Nor has Morse been willing to permit any vote or even discussion of McClellan's proposal that "city crippling" such as the New York transit strike be subjected, as part of the country's transportation system, to anti-trust laws.

Some of these bills have been in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee for over a year. They're still there, untouched, unread, unmoved. Nominally the committee chairman is Alabama's Sen. Lister Hill, a genial gentleman of 71, who is the colleague of Sen. Sparkman, once running-mate of Adlai Stevenson.

Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.) has long proposed a stronger bill to prevent defense plant strikes.

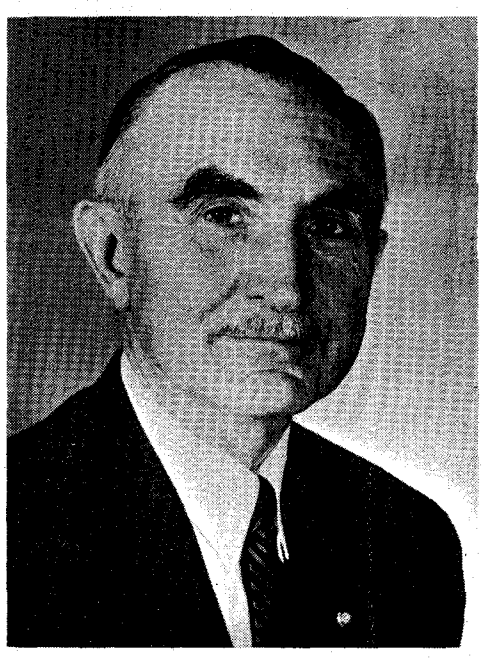
But the real powers on the committee, members of which are also Senators Jack Javits, Edward and Bob Kennedy, are Wayne Morse and Michigan's 71-year-old Pat McNamara.

Morse is an old ally of West Coast labor chiefs. McNamara is part of the labor movement despite his years in the Senate. For some 20 years he was president of a pipefitters' union and active in the Michigan construction trades unions.

They have not permitted any action on McClellan's bills despite their outcry for a simple yes or no vote on the 14b repealer. This has angered the inexorable Sen. McClellan, and he does not easily forget a campaign.

He and his famed Government Operations Committee now have considerable detailed knowledge of costs and delays springing from jurisdictional strikes—civil war between unions—at Cape Kennedy. His investigators have prepared detailed and documented reports of brutal wastage caused by strikes which had little or no relationship to the space base itself—though it always gets caught in the crossfire.

Furthermore, McClellan and other senators are convinced that no bill remotely critical of labor now stands a chance of getting heard in committee, much less on the Senate floor.



The stalling tactics of Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) have pleased the union bosses.

As an example, they point to a McClellan bill which is aimed simply at tightening up the pension fund laws. McClellan has discovered pilfering of millions of dollars by locals right across the United States. He has the evidence. He will hold public hearings within the year. But he speaks sadly of any chance to get the Senate Labor Committee even to consider the bill.

So it is with considerable satisfaction that this bloc, critical of labor, backs the Dirksen filibuster and listens amusedly to cries for a simple Senate vote on repeal of the ban on union shops.

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New Jobless Compensation Bill Should Receive More Attention

By REP. JOHN J. RHODES (R.-Ariz.)

With the nation's attention riveted on the Viet Nam war, some of the more radical "Great Society" programs being pushed by the Administration will not get the public attention they deserve.

That being the case, measures which might normally be expected to undergo rough treatment at the hands of the Congress are apt to slip through both Houses with a minimum of difficulty.

One such measure, bearing the rather innocent title of "Amendments to the Unemployment Compensation Statutes" (H.R. 8282), should have maximum public notice, Vietnamese war or no. Under the sharp light of public disclosure this bill, as presently written, might well wither and die. And well it should.

H.R. 8282 represents a radical departure in both scope and effect from the unemployment compensation systems now in effect throughout the United States.

These systems, operated by the states at present with a minimum of federal bureaucratic interference, have, in almost all cases, been administered effectively. Yet, were H.R. 8282 to become law, the state-operated systems would fall into the oft-bumbling hands of the federal bureaucracy.

The unemployment compensation statutes date back to the New Deal days when, in spite of massive federal pump priming, depression and high unemployment persisted in haunting the land.

The original federal unemployment law was aimed at encouraging the states to adopt systems of unemployment insurance. This was accomplished by the passage of federal legislation which imposed a 3.1 per cent federal unemployment compensation tax on employers on the first $3,000 of their employes' wages, but which also permitted employers to deduct a 2.7 per cent credit if their states were to establish their own unemployment insurance programs. The remaining .4 per cent would go to the federal government to pay for administrative costs of the federal program.

The idea worked. Employers, naturally preferring to deal with their own state governments with the efficiency of operation implied therein, encouraged state governments to get on with the business of passing legislation providing for unemployment insurance systems.

Under the present system states are permitted to grant to employers further credits on the 2.7 per cent tax on the basis of experience rating. If an employer has a good record, as such, he can get a credit. If not, he pays the full tax, much in the same manner as automobile insurance companies now give lower rates to good drivers and higher rates to bad.

This system of experience rating is endangered by the proposed new amendments. Under the present system an employer has a vested interest in seeing to it that his employes are kept on the job. Moreover, he has a real incentive to make sure that claims filed by his former employes for unemployment insurance are legitimate. Thus, fraud is kept to a minimum.

H.R. 8282, however, carries provisions which could well mean the end of experience rating, and with it, the loss of employers' incentives to cut down on firings and fraud.

The bill also calls for a heavy increase in the cost of the program. Rates would rise ultimately to 3.25 per cent on a $6,600 base. Such an increase is inflationary by nature, since employers can be expected to add the cost of this higher amount to the prices of their goods and services. And so the embattled consumer once again would pay the bill.

There are many other crippling deficiencies in H.R. 8282. For one thing, it would require a minimum benefit period of 26 weeks, and then add to that an entirely new 26-week period of federal unemployment insurance benefits.

This, of course, would amount to nothing less than federal encouragement of the unemployed to remain idle for the full one-year period of benefits—surely not a preferable aim in a time when nearly full employment is the nation's goal.

At the outset I stated that this bill should receive maximum public attention. I hope that it does. I cannot believe that the American people would want their elected representatives in the Congress to enact a bill which would federalize the state unemployment compensation systems, encourage fraud and abuse, add to an already ballooning inflation, and destroy the very concepts upon which the present and successful unemployment insurance systems are based.

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PAY RAISE—That unfunded civil service pension liability is now $42 billion, and each dollar of federal pay raise adds $2.25 to the deficit, the Washington *Star* reports.

A Plea for Tolerance

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.) let slip some of his ambitious legislative goals for this session in a discussion with Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), who is leading the filibuster against repeal of right-to-work. Fulbright snapped at Dirksen that his filibuster was frustrating important matters such as presidential nominations and, lo and behold, the consular treaty with Russia, shelved last year because of grass-roots concern and because FBI chieftain J. Edgar Hoover attacked its provisions as easing the job of Soviet espionage agents. Hence, it is expected that the Arkansas appeaser will try to sneak the treaty through the Senate. Readers are warned to be alert to the situation. (For more on the consular treaty, see *Human Events*, Aug. 14, 1965, page 1.)

FULBRIGHT

• *Ronald Reagan supporters in California are hoping that Joseph Shell, a popular conservative, doesn't enter the GOP gubernatorial primary contest, particularly at this stage when there are only two serious candidates in the race, Reagan and the liberally inclined George Christopher. Shell, it is felt, would definitely not get enough votes to win and might succeed in knocking out Reagan, thus leaving the liberals in control of the race for governor.*

• American taxpayers are footing the bill for high-priced rock-and-roll entertainers at the Job Corps Center at Camp Atterbury, Ind., according to Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.). "My information is that at least $1,350 has been spent recently to bring entertainment groups such as the Ink Spots, the Chicagoans and the Sir Walter Raleigh Combo to Atterbury," Roudebush said. "The entire poverty program was presented to Congress as an austere, bare bones project with strict concentration on job training for school drop-outs with a minimum cost to the taxpayers. Instead, we end up with more employes than Job Corpsmen; expensive entertainment at taxpayer expense and all-expense-paid Christmas junkets."

ROUDEBUSH

• *Republicans are hungrily eyeing two governorships in the South this year. Rep. Howard "Bo" Callaway (R.-Ga.) indicates he may become a gubernatorial candidate in the Peach State and Rep. James Martin (R.-Ala.) seems determined on making a bid to replace George Wallace as governor of Alabama. Both have conservative voting records in Congress.*

• Columnist William S. White, who is often thought to promote the "LBJ line" because of his friendship with the President, was out boosting Hubert Humphrey over Bobby Kennedy last week. White praised Humphrey's so-called moderation and accused Bobby of "saying goodbye not simply to all more or less conservative Democrats but also to the moderate center of the party as well." Some insiders feel the White column reflects the fact that Humphrey is still in the good graces of LBJ and remains heir apparent to the throne. (For more on Bobby see page 8.)

KENNEDY

• *Insiders are predicting that the right-to-work fight may soon be over since Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.) says he will try to have the Senate vote on ending the filibuster this week. Cloak room banter suggests that those favoring repeal of right-to-work will fail and that Mansfield will then drop the issue for the rest of the session.*

This Week in Washington

Aid to Red China?

Unnoticed by the American public—and even by many members of Congress—are some of the alarming proposals tucked away in the President's multi-billion-dollar foreign aid package. The highly explosive legislative program, if passed, would immediately pave the way for American tax dollars to be poured into such Communist countries as Cuba, Poland and Outer Mongolia.

LBJ's drastic legislation could even blaze the way for American aid to North Korea, North Viet Nam and Red China unless Congress quickly acts to plug the loopholes. *Human Events* readers are urged to write their congressmen requesting them to oppose—or at least radically revise—this startling legislative packet.

Here's the way LBJ's foreign aid plans will aid the Reds: First, he plans to "internationalize" our aid; that is, he would have Congress increase its direct appropriations to "multilateral" lending institutions connected with the United Nations.

Hidden away in the President's newly proposed Foriegn Aid Assistance Act of 1966, for example, is a proposal that Congress finance United Nations organizations to the tune of $140 million, one-half of this amount going to fund the controversial United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The UNDP, which gives only a minority voice to the United States, is intent on speeding American and Western dollars into Communist countries.

A number of lawmakers, including Sen. Peter Dominick (R.-Colo.) and Rep. Glenard Lipscomb (R.-Calif.), have become increasingly concerned with the UNDP's operations after *Human Events* broke the story that UNDP was pumping close to $1 million of American aid into a Soviet-staffed military school in Cuba (see January 29 issue, page 4).

The UNDP, moreover, is also pouring American funds into Poland (now actively supporting North Viet Nam), the United Arab Republic (whose dictator, Gamal Nasser, last month sent greetings to the Communist conference of subversion in Cuba) and other left-leaning nations. Both the Soviet Union and Poland are on the UNDP's governing council.

Nor is this necessarily the most exotic of LBJ's programs. A big sleeper in LBJ's foreign aid message is his request that Congress help underwrite the Asian Development Bank, which is now the subject of hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee.

This bank, the charter for which was worked out in Manila with U.N. help, could easily become a central vehicle for putting American dollars into Red China, North Korea or North Viet Nam if any of these countries are allowed to become formal or associate members of the United Nations.

Communist Outer Mongolia, which had "volunteers" fighting against the United States in Korea, is already eligible to receive aid under the bank's present set-up.

In his message to Congress on the Asian Development Bank, President Johnson emphasized that it is "open to all countries in that region, *regardless of ideology* [emphasis added], who are members of the United Nations or its specialized agencies." Article I of the bank's charter reveals that any Asian country which is admitted to the United Nations—and many believe Red China and North Viet Nam might become members next September—is virtually assured of American aid if it so desires. And in his April 7, 1965, Baltimore speech, the President himself offered direct U.S. aid to North Viet Nam.

Hence, the keen apprehensions over LBJ's foreign aid message. (Readers who wish to write their congressmen are advised that the bills authorizing U.S. dollars to the UNDP are S. 2859 and HR 12449. The bill for the Asian Development Bank is HR 12219, before the House Banking and Currency Committee.)

• The President's foreign aid program has not yet come under public criticism for the way in which it would aid Communist countries, but lawmakers are opposing various other dubious features. Rep. Clement Zablocki (D.-Wis.), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, says he is opposed to the five-year authorization plan which would more easily permit Agency for International Development (AID) bureaucrats to commit the United States to spending on projects far into the forseeable future.

A number of congressmen, including Otto Passman (D.-La.), who heads the foreign aid operations subcommittee on appropriations, are working to trim the economic subsidies to foreign countries. The President's new program—which he estimates at $3.38 billion, but which experts estimate at closer to $3.6 billion—actually calls for $2.46 billion in economic aid and only $917 million in military aid—thus giving the lie to the myth that foreign aid is mainly military in nature. (The $917 million figure does not include military aid for South Viet Nam, for which a separate, classified request, was included in the Defense Department's budget.)

The President is also requesting a half-billion dollars to implement the International Education and Health Acts of 1966. Among just a few of the activities and governmental agencies that would come under these proposed laws: a Center for Educational Cooperation, a Council on International Education, a Corps of Education Officers to serve in the Foreign Service, new international programs for students in secondary schools, an exchange of Peace Corps personnel from foreign countries, an expansion of the U.S. Summer Teaching Corps, the creation of an International Career of Service in Health, the establishment of a select corps of International Health Associates, the creation of an International Corps in the Public Health Service, etc., etc., and, of course, renewed support for UNESCO.

Dissent on LBJ's Viet Policy

There appears to be a new mood among lawmakers in this session of Congress. They're unwilling to go all the way with LBJ. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), who, as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, is deciding the fate of the proposal to extend House terms to four years, has openly spoken out against this pet measure of LBJ's. Rep. Clement Zablocki (D.-Wis.), an influential member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is opposing various aspects of LBJ's foreign aid program (for more on foreign aid, see below). But the subject stirring the most lively discussions on Capitol Hill these days is, unquestionably, Viet Nam.

The press has given much attention to the doves, but there is a strong current of sentiment favoring a much tougher policy than the one LBJ is pursuing.

Some lawmakers have reacted angrily to a report in the Washington *Post* that the Air Force and Navy are even more restricted in their bombing missions than they were "before the 27-day bombing pause that began on Christmas Eve." Sharp criticism is also being leveled against LBJ for being "too political."

Indeed, Sen. George Aiken (R.-Vt.) implied last week that LBJ was holding up the bad news on Viet Nam until after the election. "Lives are more precious than votes," Aiken told the Senate. "There is no sense in waiting until after election to recommend the inevitable." The "inevitable," said Aiken, includes suspension of the entire $11-billion tax reduction voted in 1964, heavy new taxes, universal conscription to send 800,000 men or more to Southeast Asia and the like.

Sen. Russell Long (D.-La.), LBJ's majority whip, snorted at LBJ's plans to take the Viet Nam problem to the United Nations. "It has been suggested that this nation appeal to the United Nations. . . . We shall find that will be a rather frustrating experience," Long mourned. "The Communist powers will be ready to say every false thing that their vicious tongues can utter. . . . After two or three

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Will Red China Have 'First-Strike' Nuclear Capability by '67?

From the Allen-Scott Report

Red China apparently is preparing to test within a year an intermediate range ballistic missile capable of carrying a sizable nuclear warhead.

The first IRBM, described as very similar to the type Russia shipped to Cuba in 1962, is reportedly being assembled at a closely guarded center in a Chinese-controlled section of Inner Mongolia.

The rocket may have a range of around 1,200 miles and be capable of carrying a 20-kiloton (20,000 tons of TNT) warhead.

Whether the missile "sections" are being made in China or come from Russia before being transferred to the assembly plant is conjectural as of now.

These details are in a highly speculative report a top-level Johnson Administration official, with access to intelligence data, gave a small hand-picked group of publicists for future use in articles and lectures on the "growing peril of Communist China."

This group, which did not include these newsmen, was given a hush-hush briefing in one of the State Department's plushest conference rooms.

Outstanding among the blockbusters dropped by this official was the solemn assertion that "Red China will have a first-strike nuclear capability by 1967 and may be preparing to use it shortly thereafter."

Other crackling revelations unfurled at the super-secret briefing were:

• Communist chief Mao Tse-tung is dying of Parkinson's disease. In the past two years he reportedly suffered several strokes and is now relatively inactive.

• Red China is expected to test its first H-bomb sometime this year.

• Soviet missiles with "large nuclear warheads" are zeroed in on targets on China's mainland, including the Chinese plutonium plant.

• **Russian missiles near Komsomol-**sky, in the Amur River valley, are reported aimed at Japan and South Korea.

• The Soviet base at Kamchatka, across the Bering Sea from Alaska, is believed to have missiles with ranges of "more than 3,500 miles."

• Russian rockets at Sverdlovsk, where the U-2 spy plane was downed, and Magnitogorsk, in the central part of the country, are capable of striking either U.S. or Chinese territory.

• Russia now has an estimated 100 missile bases manned by more than 200,000 technicians and scientists.

The publicists, including one who recently told an East Coast audience "The United States is preparing for a much wider war in Asia," were told that several high-ranking Soviet and American officials favor an alliance to curb China's nuclear capabilities, even if it means recourse to military action to destroy Peking's reputed missile and nuclear producing plants.

During the briefing President Johnson was portrayed as wavering over agreeing to such an accord. Central Intelligence Director Raborn was described as the "big stumbling block" to winning the President's acceptance to joint military action against Red China.

Sources close to Raborn picture him as regarding "all information about Soviet missiles being pointed at Chinese targets" as highly unreliable, as the details emanate from either Russian or other Communist quarters.

The CIA chief is said to be opposed to an alliance with Russia because "all hard intelligence still shows that Russia is the No. 1 enemy of the United States on the basis of the Soviet's nuclear-missile capability and unswerving determination to dominate the world."

CIA experts on China are forecasting that Peking will soon explode its third nuclear device, probably this month. The other two atomic tests were on Oct. 16, 1964 and May 14, 1965.

Adm. Raborn is vigorously opposed to the United States letting down the trade bars with either Russia or China on the ground this would help them to concentrate more manpower and resources on weapons and nuclear production.

In reports to the President, Raborn has stressed that Peking has received more than $200,000 worth of instruments used in fabrication of nuclear devices from Britain, France and Italy.

* * *

That much-touted House Labor Committee investigation of the $1.5-billion anti-poverty program is being "concluded"—without holding a single hearing or doing anything else of any apparent import.

Orders to drop the probe have been quietly issued by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.), committee chairman, who launched it last fall with the loudly avowed intent of continuing through March and possibly longer. For that purpose, he wangled $230,000.

Powell's unannounced ditching edict directs the large staff of investigators to wind up their work forthwith and to submit final reports.

That's a joke to Rep. William Ayres, of Ohio, senior Republican on the committee.

"There is nothing to report," he contends. "The investigation hasn't dug into anything nor uncovered anything. The staff investigators went to a number of cities, but all they brought back were clippings from local newspapers. The committee has quite a file of these, but no solid investigation reports.

"That's too bad, because it was given sufficient time, manpower and money."

According to committee insiders, less than $20,000 remains of the $230,000 voted for the investigation.

Where and how the rest was spent awaits accounting. Committee members say they don't know. House rules require that investigating committees file monthly reports on outlays and activities to the Administration Committee. Also that every member of the latter committee get a copy of these monthly reports.

But Rep. Charles Goodell (R.-N.Y.), member of both the Administration and Labor Committees, has seen none.

Rep. Ayres still feels strongly that a sweeping investigation of the anti-poverty program is needed, and proposes to seek a special committee to conduct it. Under his plan, the probe would be bipartisan, with the members drawn from the Labor Committee, Administration Committee and the Appropriations Committee.

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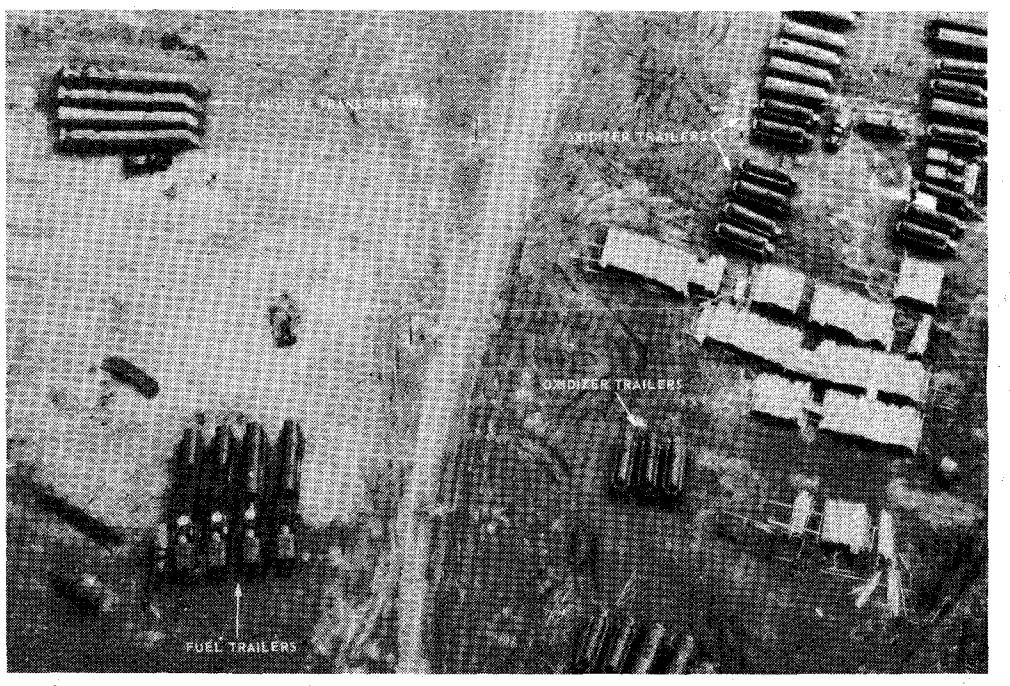

Intermediate range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) such as those caught in Cuba (above), are believed to be well within Red China's capabilities.

THE LAST OF THE MANDARINS: DIEM OF VIETNAM

by Anthony T. Bouscaren $3.95

"This Vietnam White Paper *cum* Diem biography is not the usual wordy-windy-wooly product turned out *ad nauseam* these days by the academic and foundation presses. Highly readable, and interesting, this 1954-to-November 1963 account of a tortured nation and its selfless, dedicated leader has all the drama and tautness of the journalism from the grand days of American foreign correspondence." *National Review.*

"A perceptive study of one of the great men of our age. This work should do much to correct the character assassination with which the American press prepared our people to accept the overthrow of Pres. Diem in 1963. Prof. Bouscaren's book is a step in the return to sanity." *Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Lane.*

"This book serves a useful purpose and reminds us of factors we often forget in thinking about foreign affairs." *Saturday Review.*

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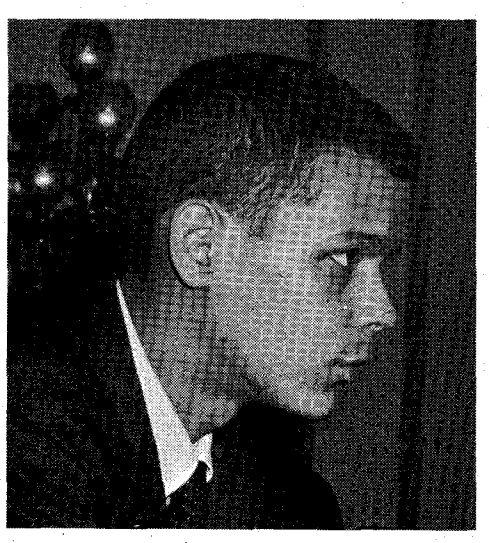
Is Georgia Affair Their Concern?

Many U.N. Delegates Meet with Julian Bond

From the Indianapolis *Star*

A rather curious luncheon party took place in the United Nations building in New York recently.

Leaders of the delegations of 15 African states gathered in the opulent "delegates only" U.N. restaurant to "honor" Julian Bond, the young American Negro who was barred from the Georgia state legislature because of his extreme left-wing views on Viet Nam. Among the VIPs present at the affair were Harry Belafonte, the well-known singer, and Dr. Martin Luther King, who made a point to jet-fly to New York from Chicago specially for the luncheon.



Julian Bond

Spokesmen of the African delegations have given different statements to the press as to the purpose of the luncheon. According to some, the African delegates wanted to express "their solidarity" with Bond on the Viet Nam war. Bond, as it is known, is an officer of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which thinks the United States is engaged in "murderous activities" in Viet Nam.

The committee wants the U.S. government to "stop the war" by withdrawing from Viet Nam and capitulating to the Communists. Other African spokesmen argued that the Viet Nam problem "had nothing to do" with the luncheon party. The African diplomats had only wanted to give Bond "moral support" as a Negro who had been deprived of his rights, it was said.

One way or the other, we think that foreign diplomats stationed in this country—whether in New York or in Washington or in any other city—have absolutely no right to take any side in any purely American, internal political controversy. Whether or not Julian Bond has been deprived of his rights is a matter for the American courts to decide.

As a matter of fact, the Georgia legislature has nine Negro members, so Bond was clearly not barred for racial reasons. We believe the Georgia lawmakers were wrong in not allowing Bond to take his seat.

But that's none of the business of any U.N. delegate, African or otherwise. The African officials who organized the "honor luncheon" for Julian Bond are guilty of a flagrant breach of the most elementary diplomatic rules. They should be given a very severe warning by the State Department.

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more months of denunciation by a number of large and small powers that are Communist or friendly to Communist powers, eventually the General Assembly might vote on the question. If any action at all were taken that would favor our side, the Communists would not respect it." U.N. "action" so far has borne Long out.

Rep. Paul Rogers (D.-Fla.) and others called for LBJ to stop, once and for all, the Communists from using Haiphong harbor, where the North Vietnamese receive their military supplies.

Rep. Robert Sikes (D.-Fla.) publicly called for using Chinese Nationalist troops. Would this risk a Red Chinese reaction? Perhaps, said Sikes, but it should be no more risky than our sending Korean forces into South Viet Nam, an occurrence which has not triggered "a response by North Koreans or Red Chinese."

Yet one of the most thoughtful discussions came from Rep. Melvin Laird (R.-Wis.), a key GOP leader in the House. Said Laird:

"I worry—as do our colleagues on both sides of the aisle—about the conduct of this tragic war in Viet Nam—about the unexplained shifts of policy, the starting and stopping of bombing in the north, the failure to make any real progress after the commitment of 200,000 American troops, the uncertainty about our objectives, the failure to divulge information which those who sacrifice in this war have a right to be told and the gap between what they are told and reality.

"After the decision was made to escalate this war on the ground, along with others of both major parties I have made public suggestions such as a Kennedy-type quarantine of North Viet Nam. My purpose, whenever I have made such policy suggestions, has been to urge a course that would safeguard the freedom and independence of South Viet Nam with a minimum loss of American lives."

On this point, Laird continued, serious questions have been raised about LBJ's tactics. He noted that Gen. Curtis LeMay, former Air Force chief of staff, said on Oct. 22, 1965, that U.S. actions in Viet Nam "were getting people killed who should not be killed."

"More recently," said Laird, "reliable newsmen on the scene have been reporting that the cessation of air attacks on the north has given the enemy the opportunity to increase and strengthen significantly the forces against which American troops will be fighting." The secretary of defense, said Laird, has "acknowledged the serious military loss for the United States and South Viet Nam resulting from the removal of any effective military pressure on North Viet Nam."

Secretary McNamara asserts "these military penalties are a small cost to pay because the United States is achieving the goal of showing the world that we want peace."

But these alleged "gains," said Laird, "have not been enough to lead any additional nations—even among our SEATO allies—to send a division or even a company to fight with American and South Vietnamese troops. These gains have not cut off the flow of goods carried on ships flying the flags of our allies to North Viet Nam. What concretely have we gained by the so-called peace offensive? What foreign nation that opposed the policy of the United States before the peace offensive is now ready to endorse it?"

The Constitution, said Laird, gives Congress the right to declare war, but Congress today "finds itself unable to provide even useful advice to the Administration because it does not know enough of the facts to form valid judgments."

"In short, the Administration has not been candid with the American people. When Ambassador Goldberg publicly acknowledges that a 'crisis of credibility' hampers the Administration, it is clear that something is seriously wrong. . . . Let me suggest some of the questions to which the Administration should now give frank answers:

"First: What facts support Secretary McNamara's recent statement, 'We have stopped losing the war'? When were we losing it and when did the change take place?

"Second: How much, and in what ways, did the bombing of North Viet Nam between February and December of 1965 impede the military and economic activity of the enemy?

"Third: What is the balance sheet in concrete terms of the peace offensive and the bombing pause?. . .

"Fourth: Would the Administration agree to an end to hostilities on the basis of an agreement like that which was reached on Laos in 1962, giving the Communists a place in a coalition government and a veto in the commission established to supervise the execution of the agreement?

" . . . these are some of the questions that cry to be answered publicly and authoritatively. . . . Unless there is a full report to the nation on Viet Nam, the Administration will find it increasingly difficult to hold the support and the confidence of the public."

Guaranteed Annual Income?

A presidential commission has asked Congress to study the possibility of providing every American family with a guaranteed minimum annual income.

The proposal, estimated to cost between $2 billion and $20 billion a year, has been outlined in a 210-page report by the National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress.

The 14-member group, headed by Dr. Howard Bowen, president of the University of Iowa, also recommended that the federal government provide more than five million "make-work" jobs in such fields as welfare, health and beautification. It suggested an initial appropriation of about $2 billion to provide 500,000 full-time jobs, with gradual increases over a five-year period.

Included among the panel members who made the report: UAW President Walter Reuther; Anna Rosenberg Hoffman, wife of Paul Hoffman, who heads the United Nations Development Program; and Thomas Watson Jr., chairman of the board of IBM.

Other recommendations in the report:

• Free public education two years beyond high school, either in technical or academic schools (junior colleges).

• Federally financed but state-administered employment services should "be made wholly federal."

• A "federal executive" in each Federal Reserve District "to provide regional coordination of the various federal programs related to economic development."

• "Promulgation of a national model building code by making available federal support and insurance of housing and other construction only in those communities which put their building codes in harmony with the national code."

New Education Controls?

Syndicated columnist Carl T. Rowan, a former bigwig in the Kennedy-Johnson Administration, writes that a "profound change in the relationship between the federal government and American education is taking place rapidly."

Uncle Sam, he says, "is moving swiftly to become a 'senior partner' in an institution that heretofore was controlled by local districts, the states and private groups. In the next several months we shall see federal power and influence extending even further, vitally affecting public schooling in areas as distant and different as Vermillion Parish, La., and Boston. . . ."

The central government, says Rowan, has gained power through court decisions involving segregation, but that a "less dramatic reality of the major change in education is the power of the federal checkbook—a power that will be used much more in the months ahead to pressure not only Southern but Northern school systems to alter drastically their age-old practices."

Of the $40 billion spent annually on education, says Rowan, the federal government now provides $8.5 billion, or 21 per cent. "Money," he says enthusiastically, "is power—and influence—and the government has begun to use it as such. It is certain to face bitter protest from those to whom 'local control' of public schools is a hallowed tradition. . . ."

Even though Congress never intended to do anything about "de facto" segregation, Rowan says government pressure will be used to end it.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• The multi-million-dollar Community Action Program of Sargent Shriver's "War on Poverty" has not one but two $28,000-a-year directors. On the eighth floor of the anti-poverty headquarters is Theodore Berry, whose title is director of the Community Action Program. On the fifth floor is William P. Kelly, "acting director" of the Community Action Program. The New York *Herald-Tribune* explained the presence of two directors: "Qualified sources in the poverty program say that Mr. Kelly is actually bossing the Community Action effort, that Mr. Berry has refused repeated pleas from Mr. Shriver that he leave his post, and that, as a result, Mr. Berry has been given little to do."

SHRIVER

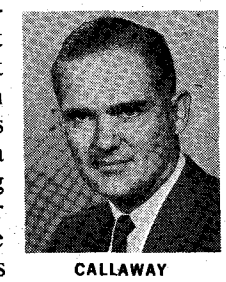
• *The nation's living costs, climbing at the steepest rate in eight years, jumped to a new record high in December. The Labor Department reported the consumer price index climbed by four-tenths of one per cent in December—largest December increase since the Korean War—to a new peak of 111 per cent of average 1957-59 prices. This means it now costs a dollar more to buy goods and services that sold for $10 about eight years ago. The latest rise chopped another three cents off the buying power of a $10 bill. Its value has shrunk 20 cents during the past year.*

• Sen. George Murphy (R.-Calif.) has proposed legislation to prohibit anti-poverty officials from engaging in partisan political activity. "It would seem that before the poor can benefit from the 'War on Poverty,' " he said, "we will have to conduct a war on greedy local politicians." Murphy will introduce legislation to bring anti-poverty workers under the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal employes from active participation in political campaigns.

MURPHY

• *Franklin Roosevelt Jr. has begun shoveling out the money in order to build up a campaign organization. He hopes to achieve the post his famous father held back in the 1920s: governor of New York. Roosevelt, according to inside reports, will announce his decision to run in the next few months.*

• Rep. "Bo" Callaway (R.-Ga.) last week revealed one reason he thinks private enterprise is vastly superior to government-run organizations. It seems, he pointed out, that he's had a terrible problem in his district. Those "pennies we are now selling for a quarter," says Callaway, bring the "wonderful result that our government can pocket the profits. . . . But now comes the rub. Last year . . . we were absolutely guaranteed that the new quarters would work in any and every kind of vending machine." And, continued Callaway, they have worked in those which are privately operated. But down in Columbus, Ga., Callaway lamented, the stamp machine in the U.S. government post office has this big, handwritten sign: "Do not use the new quarters in this machine. They will not work."


CALLAWAY

• *LBJ's popularity has dropped to the lowest point since he took over as President, according to the latest Gallup Poll. Only 59 per cent of the people approve of the way he is handling his job as President, Gallup said last week.*

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Marguerite Higgins

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You will read this book and weep tears of rage.

You will remember Laos, Cuba, China, Yalta.

And when you finish it, you will slam it shut and shout, "Won't we ever **learn?"**

YES, **Our Viet Nam Nightmare** is still the same old story: a fight for appeasement and "world opinion" . . . and case of being "friendly to the neutrals, neutral to the enemy, and hostile to our friends."

The same story—except for one extra twist of the knife: "We had let our allies go down the drain before. But we hadn't **pushed** them."

The author is referring, of course, to the decisive role the United States Government played in the overthrow and murder of President Diem. An event which, in the opinion of the chief of the British advisory mission, "set the war back twelve months—maybe forever."

The Viet Nam drama has all the elements of a classic Greek tragedy. The cast is large and impressive:

Diem—the misunderstood Mandarin, the tragic hero with the fatal flaw: he trusted us too much.

Madame Nhu—a Dragon Lady to the liberals, Joan of Arc to others.

Thich Tri Quang—a Machiavelli with incense. The Buddhist monk responsible for more coups (including Diem's) than Ho Chi Minh ever though possible.

Harriman, Hilsman and Lodge—three blind, but very dangerous, mice.

President Kennedy—who followed the advice of the three blind mice.

The Chorus—as sung by "World Opinion" and the Liberal Press.

. . . plus assorted Buddhist politicans in monks' clothing, terrorized Vietnamese peasants, Viet Cong terrorists and others.

Miss Higgins main task is to set the record straight concerning the people and events during the fateful years leading up to and following the overthrow of the Diem regime.

Unlike most of her colleagues, who filed their on-the-spot stories from Saigon's famous Caravelle Hotel, the author went where the action was: the countryside and the jungles. She made seven trips to Viet Nam, interviewing hundreds of people, ranging from leaders like Diem and Madame Nhu, to the lowliest Vietnamese peasant, to spear-carrying Montagnard tribesmen.

Her courage and thoroughness cost her life: she contracted a rare tropical disease which later proved fatal. But before she died, Miss Higgins wrote this book, which will be read as long as men are still interested in knowing the truth.

Myths Exploded

Our misconceptions (based on misinformation) about Viet Nam realities are here shattered, many of them for the first time:

- The reported "failure" of the Strategic Hamlet Program: starving Viet Cong deserters testify differently.
- Press stories telling how the Vietnamese soldiers were afraid to fight, conveniently ignore the army's 14,000 yearly casualty rate.
- What MacArthur really meant when he said America should never get "bogged down" in an Asian land war.
- On the Viet Cong being brave because they were fighting for a cause they believed in: " . . . if I should hesitate . . . to storm a Nationalist position . . . I would be shot instantly."
- On the Buddhist crisis being "religious": "Some of them [Americans] persist in thinking they can can 'reform' me into agreeing with them. . . . We will use the Americans to get rid of Americans."—Thich Tri Quang.
- On Diem's alleged persecution of Buddhists: the author asked a Montagnard chief about it and he answered, "Is Buddhism something to eat?"

Shocking Revelations

Some of her findings may turn your stomach, but they happened and they deserve telling:

- **The Suicide Promotion Groups**—whose job it was to persuade and arrange for naive Buddhist monks (some seemed to be drugged) to burn themselves up, always making sure to alert the press as to the time and place.
- **Do-It-Yourself Immolation Kits**—consisting of "personal" propaganda letters, canisters of gasoline, pain-killing pills (or so the victims were told).
- **Instant Riots**—staged by extremist Buddhist monks and draft-dodging students (shades of Berkeley!), and made to look real by press photographers yelling instructions like " . . . look fierce—throw something!"
- **Viet Cong Terrorist Tactics**—a favorite one being the public disembowelment of village chiefs, along with their wives and children.

Let the Chips Fall . . .

Other revelations will make you feel ashamed of being called an American:

- The Cable That Launched a Coup—drafted by Hilsman and Harriman and approved (almost offhandedly) by President Kennedy while he was taking a shower, which gave the go signal to the anti-Diem generals.
- The State Department's advice to Diem: appease the Buddhists at any cost! (His grave records the price.)
- Lodge, who gave asylum to the Communist-leaning monk, Thich Tri Quang, the chief instigator of the Diem-must-go campaign, but who refused similar protection to Diem and his brothers, all of whom were later executed.
- Our efforts to impose "instant democracy" on the Vietnamese, who didn't know the meaning of the word and couldn't have cared less.
- Our habit of formulating policy based on press reports, especially New York **Times** dispatches (while ignoring those of the CIA and other government sources).
- The Voice of America broadcasts which took a hard anti-Diem line and served to fan the flames of revolt.
- Johnson's refusal to retaliate after a major American defeat because of (his own) political reasons.

The Nightmare Continues

America's complicity in the overthrow of a loyal and courageous ally is a black mark on its honor which will be hard to erase. After Diem came choas. It is only recently that, under General Ky, some semblance of order has been restored.

But we have yet to wake up from our terrible nightmare: The nightmare created by those who persist in believing the aggressor can be stopped by proving "our good intentions," by "reasoned compromise," by appeasement.

Hence, we have the bombing pauses and the continued pursuit of a non-win policy in Viet Nam.

Will we ever learn?

This book could sound the alarm.

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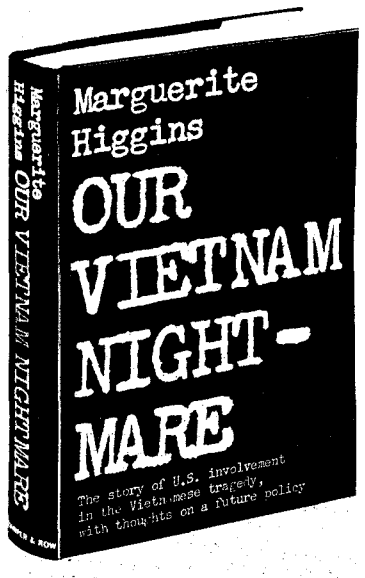
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OUR VIETNAM NIGHT-MARE
The story of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam tragedy, with thoughts on a future policy

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Bobby Kennedy in South America

The senator's trip may have polished his image, but it certainly didn't help the battle to halt the spread of communism.

By CHARLES RICHARDS

Students wildly cheered him at a Catholic university in Recife, Brazil.

He received a tumultuous reception in Concepcion, Chile, stronghold of Communists and Marxist Socialists.

Over 100,000 football *aficionados* gave him a standing ovation in Rio de Janeiro.

In sophisticated Buenos Aires they chanted his name with such a frenzy that one of his aides exclaimed: "They don't want him for president. They want him for dictator."

How does one man get such lavish support from such diverse segments of society? By saying exactly what they want to hear.

How does he, as a representative of the United States, get even the cheers of Communist mobs? It's easy—if his main aim is to get headlines that read: "Bobby Kennedy Wins Over Communist Students." It's easy—if he doesn't mind undermining pro-U.S. governments. It's easy—if he doesn't mind risking Viet Nams in the Western hemisphere.

During his November-December South American trip, Sen. Kennedy's well-oiled public relations machine insured maximum publicity and a good image, while the U.S. press by-passed his more blatant utterances. A New York *Times* dispatch from Rio is illustrative of favorable treatment.

High in the article the reporter wrote that "the senator has not uttered a word, in public or in private [how does he know what was said in private?], of criticism of U.S. policies." However, deep in the story the reporter admits that Sen. Kennedy repeatedly stated his opposition to President Johnson's decision to intervene in the Dominican Republic to stop a Communist take-over. A real crowd pleaser, but hardly a defense of the United States.

The senator had other disagreements with U.S. foreign policy. Despite the presence of Communist guerrilla forces in a dozen Latin American countries—some to the extent of bloody army-rebel battles waged under a national state of siege—he expressed serious misgivings about U.S. military aid to these nations.

It's also been reported that he has deep reservations concerning the Johnson-backed Inter-American Force as a tool to meet Red subversion and aggression. A New York *Times* dispatch from Chile reported: "Mr. Kennedy was said to believe that the Johnson Administration placed too much emphasis here on stopping communism and not enough on what the senator called 'the nonviolent revolution' taking place in Latin America." From Rio, the *Times* reported that Sen. Kennedy felt President Johnson's Alliance for Progress program was going too slowly and veering from its original course as envisioned under the John Kennedy Administration.

In Peru and Argentina—where Communist and left-wing drives for nationalization of American-owned property are intensive—the senator expressed opposition to U.S. threats to cut off foreign aid to expropriation-minded nations. In an indirect attack on the Johnson Administration, he pledged throughout South America that "as long as I am in public life, you will have a friend in the United States."

In Chile, where the Communists' strategy is based on winning power legally and where their left-wing coalition got 38 per cent of the presidential vote in the last election, the senator quieted the fears of some who would hesitate to elect a Red government: "If a country votes to have a Communist government . . . then there would be no intervention like there was in the Dominican Republic." The Communists among the students he was addressing almost climbed over each other to shake his hand.

Sen. Kennedy had a stock answer to queries concerning the Dominican Republic: " . . . we will get out as soon as there is an election, even if a Communist is elected." He had no trouble at all winning Communist and leftist cheers with that answer.

In an area where socialism abounds and Reds constantly espouse government take-over of more and more segments of free enterprise, the senator had high praise for his brother's and President Johnson's victories over big business. Punctuating his remarks with hand waving in the traditional family fashion, he cited government action against U.S. steel and aluminum companies.

Prime whipping boy of Latin Reds for decades has been the United Fruit Co., symbol of U.S. business. A staunch supporter of free enterprise might have exploded Communist shibboleths and presented the facts concerning local benefits derived from such U. S. investments.

However, Sen. Kennedy jumped on the Communist anti-Yankee bandwagon. He told students in Rio: "We've been given what few have—an education—and if all we do is criticize the government, and make political speeches, and carry signs and blame others, and *then when we graduate take a job with United Fruit and don't pay any attention to all the poor* we were so involved with for four years . . . well, it's not enough to talk about it."

The glib phrase associating working with United Fruit and ignoring poverty played right into Red hands and will surely be used by them long after the Kennedy visit is forgotten by friendly U.S. headline writers.

But this wasn't even the worst part of the statement. With Communist strength centered in universities, one of the rare hopeful signs in Latin America is that after they leave school, get jobs and mature, many students become much less radical, less anti-Yankee. Sen. Kennedy, however, indicated that he would prefer that they continue along their radical road. Thanks a lot, Bobby.

On a continent with problems which, even with the best of intentions and conditions, will take decades to solve under any system, the senator said that the have-nots "will have these things [land, dignity, etc.]—whatever the sacrifice, whatever the cost. And if we don't provide them under our system, it will happen under another." The Communist cause wasn't hurt by Sen. Kennedy's ridiculous and erroneous concessions that our system may fail but that another one will definitely work.

Other remarks that Communists will use to whip up anti-U.S. and anti-government feelings include an address on Thanksgiving Day to university students in Rio de Janeiro. Underlining Brazilian widespread poverty, he said: "I just came back from the northeast, where two of five babies die before their first birthday. I saw men scratching out their lives on other men's land, men working out in the cane fields in the scorching sun for a few cruzieros."

A Communist agitator couldn't have put it better and coming from Sen. Kennedy it hardly could weaken the Red demand for immediate revolution.

Near Recife, in Brazil's poverty-stricken northeast, he urged workers to organize themselves to "bring about land reform and a decent wage." He also demanded the protection of such unions by the government. Stressing a need to organize for "land reform" was excellent propaganda for local Communists, who have been urging peasants to revolt against landowners. Highly uneducated rural workers are left with the impression that the United States sanctions land grabs.

Even the liberals irked the senator and were fair game for his salty barbs. He lashed out at "the incredible hypocrisy" of rich liberals who talk about social revolution but don't do enough about it. In a highly explosive area, Sen. Kennedy seldom missed an opportunity to remind emotional students: "We are in the middle of a revolution here. It can be violent or not. It depends on what we make of it."

Throughout South America Bobby Kennedy pleased the crowds—but at what cost to the United States?

In a display of Kennedy-style modesty, he repeatedly said: "I have come to learn"—so much so that it became a joke among members of his entourage. However, more times than not, it was Kennedy the preacher, not the listener. Typical examples:

- At a Brazilian sugar cane plantation, he "snapped" at a manager: "Don't you know you are making way for your own destruction?"
- In Peru—where, according to the *Times*, aid had almost stopped due to a dispute over government designs on U.S.-owned oil companies—"What has aid got to do with company profits? he demanded of a harried American aid official."
- In Manaus, deep in the Brazilian Amazon jungle, Sen. Kennedy was "cooly courteous to a white-suited plantation owner" whom he "challenged" to treat workers better.

Constantly stressing—in his inimitable modest fashion—that he had "come to learn" and not to intervene in local political matters, the senator urged Chilean workers to support the social reforms of President Eduardo Frei, a Christian Democrat. And after meeting with President Frei, he said: "Of all the heads of government I've met around the world and all their administrations, I am as much impressed with this group as any I've seen."

However, when it came to the Brazilian government of President Humberto Castelo Branco—which saved that important country from a Communist take-over—he made clear his displeasure. In Rio, he was photographed with a soccer star, while avoiding the president. He then toured the country before meeting President Castelo. Reporters were quick to note that Sen. Kennedy spent twice as long talking with sugar cane workers as he did with Castelo.

Since the anti-Communist revolution in early 1964, President Castelo has been weeding out Communists and their sympathizers from education, labor, communications and government circles. His attempts to silence Communist agitators have led to charges of hampering freedom.

What was Sen. Kennedy's position? The Chicago *Daily News* reported: "Always, eventually, came the question everybody was awaiting. A student would ask, 'What do you think of our government?' Everyone was waiting for Bobby to say something against Brazil's military dictatorship.

" 'There's a good deal of criticism of North Americans for their intervention in the internal affairs of other countries,' he said. 'This is a matter of interest to Brazil.' There was tremendous applause at his cleverness.

" 'Of course,' he added with an almost imperceptible smile, 'you know where I stand: I believe in freedom of speech, freedom to criticize. . . .' When he finished, the applause was louder than before."

Score one for Bobby Kennedy—and one for undermining an anti-Communist, strongly pro-U. S. government.

The senator's "defense" of the United States matched his non-intervention policy. He was quick to "concede" the "bad in American history." But he sometimes switched to the "hard" line: "We have made mistakes," he told a group of students, "but you have *probably* made mistakes too. Not *all* of your troubles are the fault of the United States. . . ." Not even Communists argued with him on points like these.

And even in personal affairs, Sen. Kennedy did his preaching. Although Latin America has the highest birth rate in the world and local governments—supported by the church—have been campaigning for smaller families, Sen. Kennedy had his own ideas.

In Cuzco, Peru, he told the crowd: "I challenge any of you to produce more children than I have." He has nine. Although peasants who pride themselves on having large families were pleased, did Sen. Kennedy help Peru or the United States?

Perhaps the most shocking aspect of the trip was the way in which the U.S. press served the Kennedy cause. While reporters slanted their stories, headline writers went even further in building him up. For example, one of the rare articles criticizing the senator (regarding the large family issue) was headlined "RFK's Success in Latin America."

The senator's "triumphant" trip through South America is over, but the problems remain. Commented one U.S. embassy officer in Chile: "Bobby's going to go away and leave us with our shirttail hanging out." A U. S. ambassador said: "It will be an awful thing for us if we let the people down after these demonstrations."

Sen. Kennedy's promises of a bright future are impossible for the United States to deliver. The disappointment will inevitably help the Communists. But what's the difference—Bobby got good headlines.

Charles Richards is the pen name of an authority on world Communist affairs who traveled extensively throughout South America last fall. A free-lance writer and lecturer, Mr. Richards' articles have appeared in several national publications. He has often been consulted about Communist tactics by congressmen and he has given expert testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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The Growing Doubts About Defense Secretary McNamara

Over Bombers. . .

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

A few days ago the Strategic Air Command observed the fifth anniversary of its airborne command post.

For five years Americans have had the satisfaction of knowing that should an enemy try sudden nuclear attack, an Air Force general flying some 30,000 feet over Nebraska and western Iowa could instantly take charge of America's far-flung retaliatory forces.

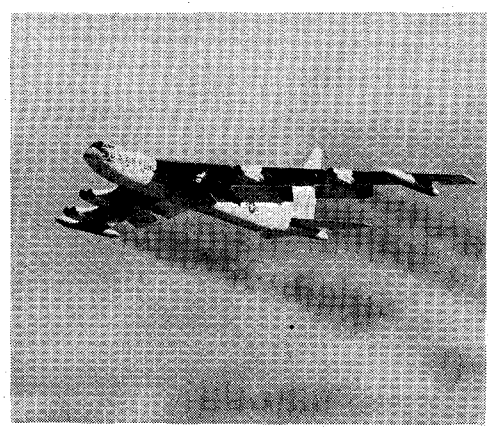
This military fact of life doubtless has had an effect on America's enemies. It is an ever-present reminder that the United States never has kept all its defense eggs in one basket, that our armed forces have kept an effective "mix," that Polaris submarines roam the seas, that a variety of warning systems, including surveillance missiles, lessen the likelihood of surprise attack.

For almost 25 years, ever since Pearl Harbor, it has been the firm conviction of the American people and their government that never, never again will the United States be subjected to surprise attack if the resources and ingenuity of the American people can prevent it. And to that end our military establishment has kept at the ready the largest and most varied array of protective devices the world has ever known.

But since the rise of Defense Secretary McNamara, the emphasis has been on single all-purpose weapons systems and protective devices rather than upon a mix. Thus his preoccupation with the TFX, now the 111, which is to be an Air Force and Navy plane, a fighter and a bomber.

Military flying men are told to take the 111 and like it.

Not only that, but, as President Johnson emphasized by a pointed omission in his budget message, there are no plans for an advanced manned system, and the Administration doesn't even choose to talk about it. The rejiggered TFX is all that the armed forces are to get in the way of new bombing planes.



Can we rely on the missiles which are taking the place of bombers such as this?

Moreover, Mr. McNamara has decided to retire two-thirds of the present strategic bomber force, which he described on January 25 as "supplementary," and missiles are to be the "primary" destructive weapon.

Even without any bombers, Mr. McNamara told a House Armed Services subcommittee, the planned missile force will be enough to destroy the Soviet Union and Red China simultaneously.

In short, the defense secretary cannot hide his impatience about getting rid of strategic bombers and relying almost exclusively on missiles.

If the defense secretary had a better record as a prophet, his words might carry more weight. But Mr. McNamara has been wrong about the Viet Nam war. His words no longer impress America's NATO allies, as when he sought to frighten them about Red China's nuclear potential. And Congress no longer regards him as close to infallible on military matters.

It is quite possible that he is wrong about the swift retirement of bombers and wrong in his reluctance to press for an advanced manned system.

And it would be distressing indeed to have the moment of truth arrive in a nuclear war, and to realize that no bombers were flying and that Mr. McNamara may have been wrong about the reliability of missiles.

Over Ships . . .

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Another of Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's great plans has folded under him (and under our men in Viet Nam), but who would know it?

The records show the secretary dead wrong on all sides of the Viet Nam situation.

Now it's about ships.

In testifying to Congress four years ago after returning from Viet Nam, Mr. McNamara stated that he had decided to take ships largely out of the defense picture. Air transport would be substituted as our primary military supply vehicle. This would take the place of ships "we do not need." He lugged in giant charts to show how his air build-up would be completed by 1969-70.

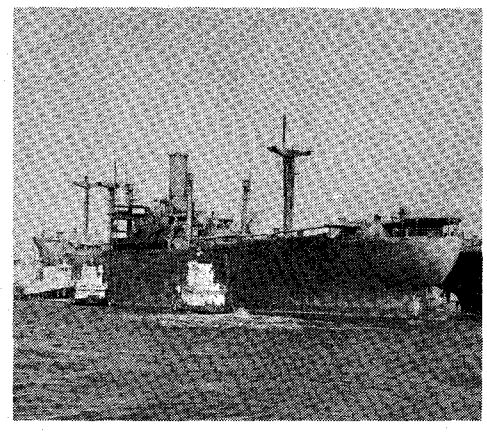
Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D.-Md.), acting chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, and others apparently told him it would take 260 of the C-5A planes to carry the load of a single C-4 type workhorse ship. And it would cost eight times as much per ton mile.

But Mr. McNamara, flanked by his whiz kids, replied with the same old "leave-it-to-me."

Well, here it is four years later and what is the truth?

By the Defense Department's own records, two of every three soldiers in Viet Nam had to be transported by ships. As of January 24, 98 per cent of the cargo and supplies for the war was sent in ships. But because Mr. McNamara was wrong we haven't got the ships. Instead, we have shortages in Viet Nam

When will Mr. McNamara admit that Viet Nam cargoes are piling up scandalously in New York, New Orleans, Oakland, Calif., Norfolk and Baltimore? When will he admit that these ships often wait in Viet Nam a full month,



Because of McNamara's stubborness four years ago, the U.S. was caught short of cargo ships.

or two months and even sometimes nearly three months—yes, three months—to unload.

In July Mr. McNamara caved in to the extent of (quietly) reactivating 50 ships, and then another 25 or so, from our mothball fleet. But he demanded a 10-cent job for their refitting, and practically no time for testing.

Water, instead of detergent, was quickly pumped through the boiler tubes. It resulted in a scandal. But who would know it? Unremoved oil sediment and sludge caused boiler after boiler to blow up or break down at sea and last month five of the ships en route to Viet Nam were stranded in Hawaii in such bad shape that nobody knew what to do next.

Mr. McNamara's housekeeping in the Defense Department is splendid and his remarkable intelligence fully deserves the praise received. But intelligence is not the same as good judgment. No man can claim to have good judgment who fails to make allowances for the consequences if he is wrong.

Mr. McNamara repeatedly bets the very essence of our national security that he's right, with no place for us to turn if he's wrong.

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Congress Should Investigate McNamara's Viet Nam Bungling

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, the man who has always been wrong about Viet Nam, is now to be given nearly $14 billion in special Viet Nam war funds to supplement his already overwhelming share of the public's money.

No American will begrudge any funds necessary to defend this nation, but many of us sincerely question the good sense of an Administration that will shield, support, even hide the towering incompetence, the massive wrongheadedness of such a man as McNamara.

The pent-up distrust of McNamara in the U.S. Congress—thanks to years of snide and misleading testimony before its committees—should now come to a head, and the supplemental appropriation for the Vietnamese war should carry clear-cut reservations.

The money should be voted, along with a demand that McNamara resign immediately. Or the money should be voted only after a full public hearing of Secretary McNamara's policies, a hearing that would at long last expose the other side of the picture.

McNamara's unaltered bumbling about Viet Nam is on the record for all to see. Every time he has made an important policy statement on Viet Nam he has been proved wrong. On every trip to Viet Nam he has had to reverse his opinion of the immediately prior trip or the situation had deteriorated coincident with his trip.

That such a man should continue to be trusted with the prosecution of a war is beyond belief. Surely it is beyond the patience of the American people or their representatives in Congress.

Admittedly, congressmen who are in virtual bondage to the political power of the Administration will not be permitted to question, much less oppose McNamara's continued mistakes. But they could, tacitly and with relative safety, at least not stand in the way of those courageous congressmen on both sides of the aisle who have dared to speak up in public about errors of which all are aware in private.

Will the defense secretary be asked to resign?

The issue at stake is not the political fortune of a single faction in this nation, but the survival of the nation itself.

Above all, as it now turns over new billions to McNamara's high-handed administration, the Congress should hear directly from as many military men as possible. McNamara has quite effectively cut off the advice of military men to the White House. Congress has the right to make sure that he does not cut off Capitol Hill as well. Now is the time to exercise that right.

The time has come to deprive McNamara of his most effective weapon, the management of news. In large part this results from his dictatorial use of secrecy. He has even managed to squash adverse testimony in Congress by his Goebbels-like use of censorship.

Here again the Congress should stand up and fight rather than let McNamara make a public travesty of every political institution. There is need for secrecy in government, but not the sort that is designed solely to protect one political appointee from his public responsibility.

(Copyright 1966, Los Angeles *Times*)

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ONWARD AND UPWARD—The amount of interest the government must pay annually on borrowed funds now has almost reached the amount budgeted for health, education, welfare and housing combined. A chart prepared by the Budget Bureau indicates 11 cents of every budget dollar will go toward paying the interest on the national debt and 12 cents will be spent for the costs of education, health, welfare and housing during the coming 1967 fiscal year.

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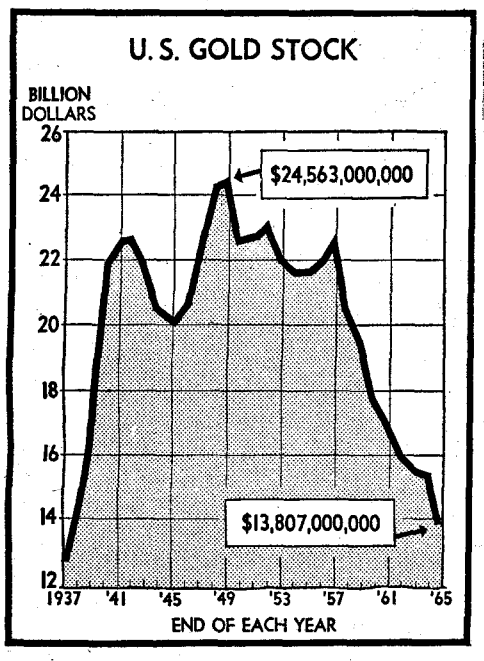
The Flight of Gold

From the Chicago *Tribune*

In his recent economic report President Johnson boasted: "Decisive progress was made in 1965 toward reducing our balance-of-payments deficit. Though the results for 1965 are gratifying, we cannot afford to relax. We have not yet balanced our external accounts. For 1966, external balance is our goal." He added that it is necessary to correct our remaining balance-of-payments deficit "so that the dollar will remain strong."

Now the government's report for the year discloses that the United States lost $1.664 billion in gold during 1965 in consequence of the continuing payments deficit, the largest gold loss since 1960. Our gold reserve is down to $13.807 billion, almost $10 billion less than was held in 1952. So where are the "decisive progress" and the "gratifying" results of which Mr. Johnson spoke?

What is called the balance of payments is the difference between the total payments flowing out of and into the United States from all sources. Since



the fiscal year 1949 our balance of payments has been unfavorable every year except 1957, the year of the Suez crisis.

Foreigners now have piled up $29.1 billion in short-term dollar credits, all of which are redeemable in gold if the claim is presented. We simply do not have the gold stock to meet such claims if they are advanced. We should be obliged to default. In fact, our situation has become so desperate that we cannot meet the legal obligation placed on the U.S. Treasury to hold $15.396 billion in gold to pay certain debts and to discipline our currency.

The only reason foreign dollar holders do not descend on us like a ton of bricks is that they hesitate to call our gold because the free world economy is tied to the dollar. Nevertheless, they have warned us repeatedly to put our economy in order. A year ago, for example, President de Gaulle of France pointedly referred to our difficulties in suggesting that the free world return to the gold standard.

Of course, this proposal did not elicit a sympathetic response from Washington. Why? Here is the explanation offered by Patrick M. Boarman, Bucknell University economist:

After the reestablishment of the gold exchange standard at the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference in 1944, the dollar became the "key currency" of the free world. The function of such "key currencies" is to substitute for gold in the settlement of balance-of-payments differences among nations.

"The country with a key currency," says Mr. Boarman, "is thus in the enviable, but in the end deceptive, position of being able, indefinitely, to pay its obligations with pieces of paper rather than with real goods and services. Such a country is in the happy position, moreover, of being able to compensate for the ensuing leakage of liquidity from the domestic economy by creating at will fresh supplies of money and credit.

"In effect, under the gold exchange standard the key currency country is spared any need to moderate or alter domestic policy in the interest of the balance of payments. In particular, it can enjoy the illusion of relative price stability at home by exporting domestically generated inflation to other countries via its balance-of-payments deficits.

"The system commences to founder, however, when excess amounts of the key currency accumulate in other countries, provoking fears that it is no longer as 'good as gold,' and causing its conversion into gold at an accelerated rate."

Thus the theory of continuous "deficits without tears" has the propensity to spread inflation through the world economy and expose it to sudden collapse, as in 1931. This is where we are now. The policies of the Johnson Administration have placed us in a fool's paradise, where the rug can be jerked from under us at any moment.

Why the Gold Goes

Mr. Johnson's recent foreign aid message provides an example of why we keep on losing gold. He asked for $3.39 billion for the coming fiscal year—$2.47 billion in economic aid and $917 million in military aid.

He also unveiled a billion-dollar worldwide project to improve health, education and food production. Most of this billion is comprehended in the general fund request, but $140 million of it will come from "food for peace" funds, a separate program.

The foreign aid drain has continued for 20 years and consumed (counting in the latest due bill) more than $117 billion. As the government must borrow to finance its international charity, annual interest charges on money previously borrowed to give away is now at the rate of $4 billion. Counting in interest charges over the years, the total cost to the taxpayers is around $144 billion.

Mr. Johnson assiduously propagated the myth that all but a small fraction of the latest fund request will be spent within the United States and thus will not contribute to the adverse balance of payments. But the fact is that 100 per cent of these dollars will ultimately have an effect on the American economy in one of three ways:

For payments on goods and services shipped free of charge to foreign countries; for the purchase by foreign nations of U.S. gold for the free dollars we have credited to them; or for speculation.

So great has been America's outpouring of wealth to foreign nations that many of them have accumulated dollars far in excess of their needs for commerce. Consequently, they have demanded gold in exchange for the dollars, and this is a principal contributing cause to the steady attrition of the U.S. gold hoard, with its inescapable effect of weakening the dollar. As we noted in the preceding editorial, there are already enough dollar credits in foreign hands to buy up our entire gold reserve.

How long is Congress going to permit this lunacy to continue?

A Yale Instructor Answers Staughton Lynd

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Yale University is getting a lot of publicity because Staughton Lynd, one of its assistant professors of history, took off to North Viet Nam on a peace mission despite the State Department ban on travel to that country. Some of Yale's Old Blues are howling with pain because their university president, Kingman Brewster, has defended the right of any "sincere" professor to engage in extra-curricular political activity as long as it doesn't interfere with the integrity of his classroom work.

President Brewster's stand follows the well-known Voltairean prescription of letting anyone talk even though what is said may only add to the sum total of human nonsense.

The Old Blues will not be pacified with this, for they make the point that Staughton Lynd has refused to abide by the laws of his nation. Whether Prof. Lynd is guilty or not, however, will probably never be officially determined so long as the federal authorities refrain from accusing him of infringing passport regulations or violating the Logan Act by acting as an amateur diplomat in dealing with a foreign nation.

As a Voltairean, President Brewster might be accorded some praise for his neutral practice of harboring at least a few teachers who think Staughton Lynd is an unqualified disaster. The problem, from the anti-Lynd point of view, is getting the opposition to Lynd into the headlines. I know at least two liberal teachers at Yale who defend Lynd's right to go to Mississippi on a civil rights issue but think he was definitely out of bounds in going to Hanoi in defiance of the law. And I know of at least one knowledgeable individual at Yale who can tear Lynd to shreds on the subject of Southeast Asian realities. This person happens to be a native of South Viet Nam, Huyuh Sanh Tong, who teaches the Vietnamese language to students who are enrolled in the Southeast Asian studies program.

Tong, at this moment in history, is extremely uneasy about what is going on in his native land. He distrusts the peace overtures. What bothers him is to see the adjective "non-Communist" cropping up as a descriptive term for some South Vietnamese functionaries who have recently come to the scene. Where "non-Communists" have replaced "anti-Communists" in the past, it has invariably been a harbinger of a sell-out to pro-Communists. Thus Tong is worried that Vu Van Thai, a "non-Communist," has replaced Tran Thien Khiem, a stern anti-Communist, as South Viet Nam's representative in Washington. He sees a second Dominican Republic fiasco threatening.

Another thing that bothers Tong is Washington's propensity to think in terms of an "indispensable" man in the effort to build a consciously democratic society in the South Viet Nam countryside.

He would like to know for sure that Gen. Edward G. Lansdale, our "indispensable" exponent of democratic rule at the South Vietnamese grassroots, is proof against the blandishments of peace-makers who advocate a coalition with the Viet Cong in a post-war government. Tong wants to know how and why Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, a firm anti-Communist, was offered a million-dollar bribe to leave his own country. (Ky himself is the authority for reporting the bribe offer.)

According to Tong, the liberal "line" is being pushed in the United States that Premier Ky and two of his entourage, Nguyen Huu Co and Nguyen Van Thieu, are military men who have "no roots" in their own land. But as the late Marguerite Higgins made plain in her on-the-spot-reporting, the overthrow of the Diem government robbed South Viet Nam of what, in U.S. terms, would be the equivalent of the President, the vice president, the Cabinet, the Senate and House leaders, the principal governors and mayors, and all the chief politicians of both major political parties. After the assassination of Diem and the exile of his party, there was nobody left in South Vietnamese politics with "roots." Tong thinks the present South Vietnamese government has as much chance of growing roots as any other.

This view is what one teacher at Yale offers to counter what the Staughton Lynd clique has to say. It is a voice that should be heard if only to give Voltaire his due.

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SALEM THREATENED—A federal urban renewal program in historic Salem, Mass., has come under sharp attack from architects and civic leaders. "The majority of our residents think it's a poor plan," says Mrs. Robert W. Reardon, president of Historic Salem, Inc. "They want to [raze] 80 per cent of the old buildings," she said. Adds the Associated Press: "Residents in one of America's oldest cities are fearful how much of its heritage will be bulldozed away in a downtown renewal project."

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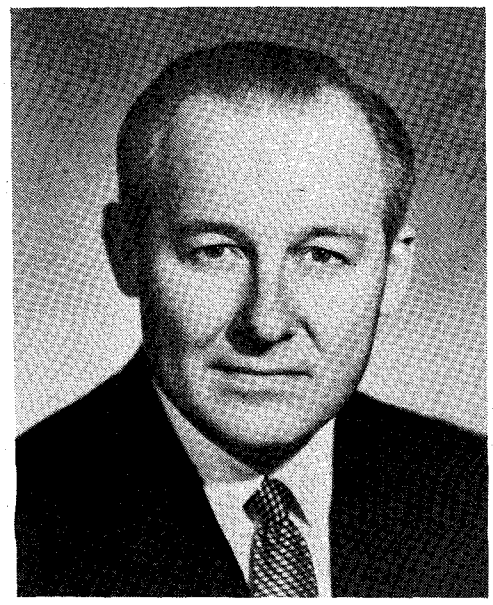
Despite Law, Federal Government Spends Tax Money on Propaganda

By REP. ROBERT MICHEL (R.-Ill.)

Is it fair for the government to promote its own image and desires with taxpayers' money? No, nor is it legal. But, under the Washington Wonderland concocted in the name of the "Great Society," more of your tax dollars are going into efforts to convince you of the greatness of that society than ever before in history.

Congress was very definite when it enacted into Section 1913, Title 18 of the U.S. Code a strict provision prohibiting expenditure of federal funds to influence legislation. Today, the most politically minded Administration in this century is openly advocating use of public funds to mold public opinion.

For example, Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity has issued what amounts to a mail order catalog for government programs. Entitled "Catalog of Federal Programs for Individual and Community Improvement,"



Rep. Michel lists many instances of Administration attempts to create favorable public opinion for proposed legislation.

this 414-page volume was printed at taxpayer expense. It contains cross references on more than 250 federal programs.

Just so no one can be unaware of any possible eligibility for federal largess, the index is set up in categories of state, county, city, business and individual. All you have to do is run down the entire list, and if you are representing a governmental or private interest, there's a little black dot in the column across from the program for which you might be eligible.

The more local participation, the more "demand" and the more employes needed at the federal level. Of course, local taxes go up because local "coordinators" cost money, and so do local matching funds. The federal government added just under 54,000 new employes last year, a decisive setback in LBJ's vaunted war on waste.

Last summer, Horace D. Godfrey, administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, sent a memorandum to employes. Marked "For Administrative Use Only," it directed them to propagandize the farmers. His message read:

"The time is approaching for making payments for farmers under the cotton, feed grain, wheat and certain other programs. In many county offices the checks are delivered personally to each farmer. This gives the county manager or clerk a good chance to make better understood what the payment is for and how it serves the national interest. All counties could well adopt this practice. Of course, if the farmer requests it, the check can be mailed."

This cozy little program costs taxpayers the time of the employees, tires, mileage and other travel expenses. The purpose is simply to make every farmer getting a payment feel as if he were obligated to the government, and curry his support for future farm programs.

This same organization was spending federal funds a year or so ago in a frenzied effort to get a "yes" vote on a wheat referendum wanted by Orville Freeman, the secretary of agriculture. Despite widespread lobbying by department employes, including threats of depression, the referendum failed.

Last year the Department of the Interior sent out a beautiful booklet full of colorful scenic shots in the Colorado basin. They were taken by federal photographers, on public time, at the direction of Floyd Dominy, commissioner of reclamation. Entitled "Lake Powell, Jewel of the Colorado," its 28 pages show breathtaking scenery. Also implanted in the booklet is a plug for Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon Dams.

Conservationists have opposed these dams because they would flood out headwaters of the Grand Canyon National Park. The Bureau of the Budget, in reviewing the proposed projects, agrees that the wilderness character of the river would be altered.

Yet Dominy's booklet flatly denies that waters would back into Grand Canyon. This is purely and simply using taxpayers' money to influence opinion on legislation still to come before the Congress. Dominy sent out one million flyers advising that the publication is available from the superintendent of documents for 75 cents. Congress got the booklet free.

These are but a few examples of the way the "Great Society" is using the U.S. Treasury as an advertising fund, U.S. employes as paid propagandists and the American public as dupes in the biggest political con game ever. And there's a law against it! Mr. Katzenbach, where are you?

(Copyright 1966, King Features Synd.)

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IT COULD BE WORSE—For the benefit of young men who feel sorry for themselves because of the draft, we pass along some intelligence indicating that things could be worse. An excerpt from the Ethiopian Selective Service Act issued in 1937 when the Italians invaded, as published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, reads: "Every man able to carry a spear will come to Addis Ababa to fight. The blind, the lame and those too young to carry a spear need not come. Married men bring their wives to cook for them. Men without wives bring any available woman with them. Anyone found at home will be hung."—From the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

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FIFTH-GRADE SMOKERS—The Baltimore, Md., health department has asked for $300,000 in federal funds to finance an anti-smoking drive—in the fifth grade of the city's public school system. Washington is studying the request.

THE BATTLE BEGINS

Liberal 'Intelligence' Report Attacks HUMAN EVENTS Mission '66 Program

Our MISSION '66 Political Action Program has already begun to draw fire from the liberal press. This is a good sign—it shows the liberals are concerned about the effects an action program like MISSION '66 can have on the congressional elections. So they are not wasting any time alerting their troops to the "danger from the right."

Here is how Group Research, the leading liberal 'intelligence' organization, sounded the alarm in a recent report:

"Among the old reliables who are cranking up on the right wing of the stage is Human Events, *the ultraconservative tabloid. . . . (It) has a double-page spread in the January 15 issue about its newest campaign, 'Mission '66, a Dynamic New* Human Events *Political Action Program . . . to help elect conservatives in the November congressional elections by spreading the conservative message with* Human Events. . . .' *The program, based on the trading stamp principle, aims at 100,000 new readers in 10 months."*

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(*See listing in the February 5 and January 29 issues of **Human Events**.)

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(*Includes **Human Events** brochures and subscription order envelopes.)

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How Free Is Free Speech?

By DR. MAX RAFFERTY,

California Superintendent of Public Instruction

I regret to report a serious epidemic currently raging within a segment of our American college population. The disease is an ancient one called logorrhea, and it is characterized by one invariable symptom: a severe and uncontrolled running off at the mouth.

In the good old days, logorrhea was endemic rather than epidemic, confined to such individual plague centers as local bridge clubs, Eugene O'Neill plays and the halls of Congress. But of late it has become virulently contagious, spreading out all over the map, especially in our institutions of higher learning.

What concerns me is its recent tendency to seek out and infect the emotionally and mentally immature and to masquerade under such alluring false colors as constitutional rights and foreign policy dialogues.

It is no accident that the modern trend toward complete campus anarchy has labeled itself the Free Speech Movement. Like Shakespeare's "divinity which hedges a king," there is apparently such big medicine clinging to the phrase "free speech" that the Savios and the Apthekers invariably use it as an opening gambit in their never-ending game to destroy higher education in this country.

No society has ever tolerated unbridled license disguised as free speech, if only because society would come apart at the seams if it did any such thing. There are all kinds of restrictions on our right to sound off. There always have been.

For instance, I can't urge someone to dismember you with a carving knife. You can't accuse me of wife-beating, either—unless, of course, you can prove it. And Justice Holmes' acid comment upon the "right" of some joker to yell "Fire!" in a crowded theater is too well-known to warrant repeating here. No one can use the Constitution to advance the cause of riot, obscenity or treason.

Our college students ought to be old enough to understand this. They ought to be able to understand something else, too: that the purpose of an institution of higher learning is not to afford them a built-in public address system and a captive audience.

It is to make them learned. It is to teach them to pursue the truth and to recognize it when and if they catch up with it. It is to hand from one generation to the next the intellectual artifacts which are the rungs of the great ladder leading us over the centuries from savagery to civilization.

Students are in school to learn, not to instruct—to listen, not to shoot their mouths off. When they have become at least partially educated, they may be worth listening to by the rest of us. Until that time, quite frankly, they are not. If they were already well-grounded in the cultural heritage of the race and in the ability to think in an orderly and disciplined fashion, there would be no need for them to be in college at all.

This demonstration is a common Berkeley street scene. Dr. Rafferty notes that students are in school to learn, not shoot their mouths off.

A court of justice doesn't permit unlimited free speech within its halls. Try it and see how quickly you land in contempt of court. Congress doesn't allow spectators in the gallery to harangue it under cover of the Third Amendment. No church in its right ecclesiastical mind will let some nut in the congregation stand up in the middle of Sunday services and bellow random blasphemies.

Why should a college or university be any different?

In public institutions, we address our peers in accordance with rules previously set up through democratic processes. We do not unilaterally insist upon imposing our own whims and crotchets upon others and then shouting "Free speech!" when some of those others object to having to listen to us.

The Berkeley demonstrations and the illegitimate progeny which they have spawned across the land all stem from the refusal of the demonstrators to recognize one abiding truth: that in a democratic society, the small minority does not try to impose its will upon the great majority by force.

In a totalitarian state, such goings-on are par for the course.

Who knows? Maybe this is what the "new activists" are trying to get us conditioned to.

(Copyright 1966, Los Angeles *Times*)

What the Courts Are Doing to Our Government

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Last autumn I was called for my biennial service as a grand juror. Usually the month is a dreary procession of homicides, assaults, robberies, forgeries, rapes, all the horrible crimes which are commonplace in the jungle of New York City. This time something new was added.

The assistant district attorney, briefing the jurors on the law, spoke with cold restraint of recent high court rulings which have had the effect of making the policeman's lot in stopping crime and enforcing the law an exceedingly difficult one.

Certainly, the evidence of my own eyes and ears, during this and former periods of grand jury service, is that the average policeman is a brave and honorable man who takes his life in his hands every time he makes an arrest today.

My fellow jurors felt impelled to commend three such officers to the police commissioner. These men were not even on duty on the occasions for which we cited them for moving in unhesitatingly, giving chase and catching the culprits they had seeen committing a crime. One of the officers was using a cane. He still had a bullet in his hip, which hadn't stopped him from getting the gunman.

'Of Men and Not of Law'
By Lyman A. Garber
Devin-Adair, New York
$3.95

Now comes a distinguished California lawyer, Lyman A. Garber, who has written a timely expose, well documented and consistent throughout, in easy layman's language. Mr. Garber's *Of Men and Not of Law* (Devin-Adair) shows beyond question how our courts have usurped and eroded our republican form of government.

Mr. Garber is alarmed by "the degree to which we have failed in maintaining a balance between crime and punishment." And he believes that the failure to obtain law obedience has been an important factor in the decline and fall of nations throughout history. He points out the increasingly neglected truth that criminal laws are written for the protection of society, not for the oppression of the criminal.

"The rule that minimizes the chances of convicting an innocent man is laudable," he says, "but the rule phrased so bumblingly that it frees an unquestionably guilty criminal is a shameful indictment."

He discloses ineptness in many of the nation's courts of last resort, as they move into the political arena.

The appellate courts, in their recent decisions, acting upon their views as men and not as interpreters of the law, have not only undermined and emasculated the Constitution of the United States, but the constitutions of the various states.

This is the view of a former president of the American Bar Association, Frank E. Holman of Seattle, Wash. In making this point he notes that the decisions of these judges "are even shown to have led to an increase of crime, by freeing hardened and convicted criminals on some mere technicality of procedure."

Many embittered police officers have told me of the harassments and frustrations they have had to endure from lower court judges with a weather eye out for publicity.

Cop-baiters and exhibitionists, seeking the all-too-eager-to-oblige television "newsmen," frequently invite arrest by breaking the law in some relatively unimportant way which normally would be overlooked with a warning. When defied, the policeman has no choice but to enforce the law.

When the bleeding-heart letters appear in the papers, television and radio newsmen seek out the arrested man and, nine times out of 10, the judge lets him off after there has been sufficient publicity to get everybody's name in the papers, everyone's "views" into a microphone.

This judicial malaise has infected all branches.

Just recently the Supreme Court of the United States agreed to decide whether the Constitution guarantees voting rights to citizens who are not literate in English. About 500,000 Puerto Rico-born New Yorkers make up the principal group affected.

The ruling will clear up the confusion created by two lower federal courts which issued directly contradictory decisions in parallel cases.

Politics of the most reprehensible kind is behind this move.

It will not be the first time the Supreme Court has had to rule on lower courts' contradictory decisions. However, the Supreme Court itself has made so many split-down-the-middle decisions in recent years, many seemingly based upon the justices' views as men, and not as interpreters of the Constitution, that it can be said to have supported Mr. Garber's thesis in that it, too, is helping to usurp and erode our republican form of government.

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More Competition from TVA

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

We have smiled at the plight of England during nationalization of basic industries, but if you'll glance over your shoulder, something—in the parlance of Satchel Paige—may be gaining on us here in the United States.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, first established to improve navigation and provide flood control and only secondarily to produce hydroelectric power on a "yardstick" basis, now is providing almost 10 per cent of all electricity produced in the United States.

From water-generated electricity, the TVA branched out into the field of conventional coal-steam power plants. It has long since far outdistanced any pretense of being a "yardstick" and is a frank competitor to every investor-owned utility in the southeastern United States. The "yardstick" comparison is mostly invalid anyhow, inasmuch as the TVA does not pay taxes to localities in the manner of investor-owned companies, but only "payments in lieu of taxes," which are whatever the TVA deigns to pay.

The TVA now is about to move into a new phase of its burgeoning growth. It has asked for bids on a giant nuclear power plant. This obviously is another camel's head under the tent of the power industry—and one that could greatly damage its growth and investment.

There are only so many rivers the TVA can find to dam up, and only so many sites where it can make even a plausible excuse for building a coal-steam plant. But if it is turned loose in the field of nuclear power, it really could run wild.

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Greece: Free Enterprise Showcase

By DUMITRU DANIELOPOL in the San Diego *Union*

Communist Bulgaria recently offered to buy wheat from Greece. Athens refused because Sofia could not pay in hard currency.

It may sound like just another typical incident in the cold war. It isn't.

The Bulgarian attempt to buy wheat from Greece is dramatic evidence of the failure of Communist agriculture and the success that can be achieved by free enterprise farmers armed with Western know-how.

Before World War II, Bulgaria was an important exporter of cereals, dairy products and other farm produce.

And Greece is probably the poorest country in Europe in terms of natural agricultural resources. Along with Albania, it had never been able to feed its population.

With mountainous terrain, land depletion, soil erosion, less than four million hectares fit for farming, only half of which was on level ground, Greece was the country least likely to succeed in agriculture.

But Greece has succeeded.

"Not only can we feed our own 8 million people now," said one Greek expert, "but we will eventually be able to produce food to feed 40 million people."

After ousting the Communist guerrillas in the late 1940s with British and American help, the Greeks established a free enterprise system and set out to rebuild their economy.

"Today we have surplus wheat for sale," said the expert. "We sold 100,000 tons to France. We have had offers from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and East Germany which we refused. We want hard cash, and they haven't any."

The secret of the Greek success is private initiative, backed by government subsidies, education, modern techniques and American aid.

U.S. farm advisers have been operating in Greece since 1946.

Two agricultural colleges, in Athens and Salonika, have produced 3,000 agricultural engineers and technicians. Many extended their studies in France, Germany, Italy, England and the United States.

These 3,000 men now form a corps of experienced teachers who help the individual peasants adapt to modern ways.

The results are spectacular. The index of production rose from 79 in 1952-1953 to 133 in 1962-1963, an increase of more than 60 per cent.

Per capita output rose from 81 to 124, an increase of more than 50 per cent.

Last year Greece enjoyed record crops in wheat, tobacco, fruit and sugar beets. Now she is shifting to diversified farming to increase the protein content of her people's diet.

The Greek example is one for the rest of the world to study. Asia and Latin America face food crises of catastrophic proportions. The Communist nations are struggling with deficit after deficit in Marxist agriculture.

Bulgaria is a prime example. A prewar annual wheat production of 3.5 to 4 million tons has dwindled to only about 1.5 million tons.

"It is not only a defeat for Marxist agriculture, it is a catastrophe for Bulgaria," said Dr. George Dimitrov, chairman of the exile Bulgarian National Committee, and former president of the Agrarian party of Bulgaria.

"Bulgarian agricultural and dairy products, fruit, tobacco and attar of roses were well known on many markets before the war," Dimitrov said. "Now we have to import. It is shameful."

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LBJ's MONOPOLY—The Texas Broadcasting Co., owned by LBJ's family, has purchased half the common stock of Capital Cable Co., operator of an Austin community antenna system. The Texas Broadcasting Co. operates television station KTBC-TV, for some strange reason the only VHF-TV station in the booming city of Austin.

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WELFARE NO SUBSTITUTE—A mandatory work requirement for welfare recipients in Raritan Township, N.J., has sharply cut relief costs, according to Welfare Director Robert W. Harris. The current policy, which requires male recipients to be available three days weekly for work on the township road crew, "has contributed importantly to discouraging those who have the impression that welfare is a desirable substitute for work," Harris said. "At any rate, many applicants have lost interest in welfare after reading our regulations."

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HONOR ROLLS bearing the names of servicemen stationed in Viet Nam should be erected in "every American city, town and village as an indication for today's heroes," Rep. John Saylor (R.-Pa.) declared recently. "These men assigned to duty in Viet Nam are facing the same dangers that confronted our fighting men in wars of the past. They are deserving of every honor we can possibly offer."

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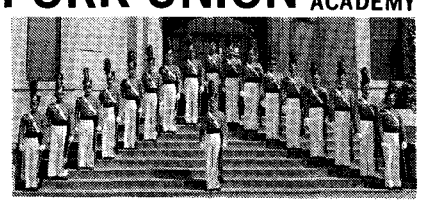

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For special educational rates to advertise private schools and camps, write to Educational Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. Readers who know of private schools of excellent standing could confer a favor on all readers by encouraging such schools to advertise in HUMAN EVENTS.

AN OPEN LETTER

Announcing
Conservative Classified Corner

Dear Reader:

CONSERVATIVES—would you like to do business with CONSERVATIVES?

Everyone at some time has something to sell, buy or trade. And as a conservative you are probably no exception. You may be searching for a rare book or painting. Maybe you have a valuable piece of property or piece of equipment for sale. Perhaps you are looking for a new or better job. Or perhaps you are looking for an employe—an administrator or an executive. Doesn't it seem reasonable that the traits of conservatism would have value in the market place of employment or in doing business with one another?

To help promote fair exchange between buyer and seller, employer and employe, HUMAN EVENTS will open its pages for a new advertising section. It is called Conservative Classified Corner.

The rate is 40¢ per word per insertion, plus $1 for Box Number if desired. Minimum $10 per insertion (25 words).

Of course, HUMAN EVENTS reserves the right to reject any ad for any reason. No fund-raising ads will be accepted. We will need your copy at least 21 days before publication date with your check attached.

The classifications will be in type shown and will include the following:

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INTEREST TO STUDENTS
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RARE BOOKS WANTED
CONSERVATIVE FILMS
MISCELLANEOUS (*items of a similar nature*)
SERVICES
INVESTMENT COUNSEL

ANNOUNCEMENT

The first Conservative Classified Corner is scheduled for the issue of March 12, 1966. The ads will be in this format and in this type face and size. So if you have any wants or wishes why not fill out and **SEND THE COUPON BELOW** and start trading with conservatives?

Sincerely,

Vivian Hunt, Assistant Advertising Manager

HUMAN EVENTS
Conservative Classified Corner

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Explaining the 'Great Society' To a Puzzled Future Historian

By MORRIE RYSKIND

(Editor's Note: Readers of Human Events *will, we know, be happy to see the reappearance of a familiar name on this column. Mr. Ryskind's work has been absent from these pages for too long and we are pleased that now that he has arranged new syndication his articles will once again be appearing on a regular basis.)*

This piece is for posterity.

Not, heaven knows, that I offer it as deathless English prose in the tradition of Lincoln and Churchill but rather that it may, hopefully, prove to be the Rosetta Stone which will decipher for the future Gibbon who chronicles the "Decline and Fall of the American Republic": the mystery of how the "Great Society" got its name.

If he takes the appellation literally, he may be so utterly baffled that he will never finish his work, and spend his declining years on the psychiatric couch. Or go off on a wrong tangent and write the sort of record in which, as some wit has so well phrased it, history becomes just a lie agreed upon.

I would bid him remember that, ere the Revolution of 1776 was completely overthrown by the Counter-revolution of 1964, Americans still retained the frontier sense of humorous exaggeration that gave any six-footer the nickname of "Shorty" and the 200-pounder the sobriquet of "Skinny."

But if we delighted in cutting some folk down to size, we occasionally used the same technique—if in reverse—by making huge mountains out of quite ordinary molehills. This sense of hyperbole, in both forms, runs through all our folklore.

The hero could be magnified or dwarfed—but as long as the tale was tall, we took it to our hearts. Mark Twain wrote "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" and overnight both he and the frog leaped to lasting fame.

And there was W. C. Fields' story about Honest John, always sure to bring the house down. John was a poolroom shark who made a dubious living by fleecing strangers and was not above surreptitiously moving the balls to get a better lie.

One night he was playing with a victim whose glass eye dropped to the floor while he was concentrating on a difficult shot. John was under the table in a flash and, to the surprise of the onlookers, courteously returned the optic to its grateful owner. "I wouldn't want to take advantage of you," said John. And became Honest John from that moment on.

"Of course," Fields would conclude, "I don't want to hazard a guess on what would have happened had that been the sucker's good eye."

And I recall another glorious moment in a Fanny Brice show written by Montague Glass. Fanny had bought what seemed an ideally located restaurant, right off the road over which thousands of cars passed daily. She did some refurbishing, put up enticing signs—but the cars continued to pass. "At sixty miles an hour," noted Fanny, bitterly.

Desperate, she sought an attraction and, since at that time colored bands were beginning to come into their own, signed with an agent for the services of the "Ethiopian Dixie Jazz Band." New posters heralded the advent and some customers actually showed up. But the band was late in arriving on the fatal day, and Fanny used all her alibis to stall the patrons, who were demanding their music as promised.

Finally, however, the band appeared: but the players (portrayed by vaudeville's famous Avon Comedy Four) had complexions and accents clearly those of Manhattan's lower East Side, and were neither from Dixie nor Harlem, let alone Ethiopia.

"You," shrieked Fanny in understandable dismay, "you got the nerve to call yourselves Ethiopians!"

"So what?" said the leader. "If you buy a suit from the Eagle Clothing Company, do you expect to be fitted by an eagle?"

And that, posterity, is how we happened to call the new social order—which put far heavier chains on us than those we had suffered under George III—the "Great Society."

There was something peculiarly engaging in the wildly impossible promises of the Munchausen hucksters who pledged us Utopia without any degrading stoop labor; and in an Administration that preached honesty while issuing a set of misleading figures based on the sort of bookkeeping that would have put any businessman in jail.

And we went along, as the phrase has it, with the gag. But, in the end, the gag choked us to death.

(Copyright 1966, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

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Should GIs Vote on War?

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Ernest Gruening, Democratic senator from Alaska, is reportedly planning to introduce a congressional resolution allowing draftees to say whether or not they wish to be sent to Viet Nam.

Passage of such a proposal would of course make a swift end of military discipline, destroy the morale of the forces fighting in Viet Nam and convince the Communists that the peaceniks held sway in America and their own victory was assured.

If every conscripted buck private would be his own secretary of state, deciding which American commitments he would honor, which military actions he would participate in and where he would serve, then America's 45-odd allies had better begin making new arrangements for their security.

There is a clear line between responsible opposition of American foreign policy and sabotage of that policy, and Sen. Gruening has crossed that line with his scheme.

Perhaps this asinine proposal will trigger the debate the radical left has been clamoring for for years.

If so, the overwhelming majority of American senators of both parties who endorse our policy of resisting Red aggression ought to take the floor and verbally scourge Mr. Gruening and the few others who have used with such incredible irresponsibility their right to dissent.

U.S. Marines lead Viet Cong prisoners following a battle near Da Nang.

U.S. Policy in Viet Nam Is Victim of Red 'Psywar'

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

The steady flow of news and commentary has been raising in many American minds vague fears of "becoming bogged down in a land war in Asia." It is time for citizens to make a critical analysis of those fears because we are at this *moment* bogged down in a land war in Asia. It is not coming: it is here.

Is it any more costly to become bogged down in a land war in Asia than in Europe, or Africa, or South America? Certainly not. In fact, the United States enjoys special advantages in Asia which it would lack in Europe.

Through its command of the seas, the United States is capable of marshalling its power at any point on the shores of the Pacific and denying to the enemy that same capability. The flexibility, capacity and economy of sea transportation make President Johnson in Washington closer logistically to the Viet Nam battlefield than Mao in Peking.

In Europe, the United States would be fighting close to the centers of Soviet power and would face the full brunt of Russian might. In Southeast Asia, we fight on a battlefield inaccessible to the enemy and which we can easily dominate. In Asia, the decisive advantages of time and space lie with the United States. But Soviet strategists seek to inculcate fear of war in Asia because that is where they today seek victory.

The key words of this psychological warfare phantom are "bogged down." It is very bad to be bogged down in any war, any time, any place. That is when you waste men and resources in continuing, futile destruction.

How can anyone rationalize the United States becoming bogged down in war with North Viet Nam? In this case, "bogged down" describes a mental condition in Washington and not a stalemate of power in the field. Yet the implication of the propaganda is that the United States would somehow encounter physical obstacles which it could not overcome.

This haunting spectre of endless land war is conjured up by observers who visualize the same kind of defensive strategy which has been so costly in Korea and in Viet Nam. It is this limitation on the use of American power, imbedded in the minds of our policy makers in both wars, which constitutes the "bogging down." When the Soviet strategists defeat our politicians, they don't have to face our military might.

The victory of the Soviet Union is purely intellectual. Though it possesses seriously inferior military resources and fights in an area which is subject to overwhelming U. S. power, it has so controlled the minds of American political leaders with fear of nuclear war and hope of peace that it is able to wage both diplomatic and military offensives from positions of weakness.

At the Tam Ky camp for refugees in South Viet Nam, the Viet Cong massacred defenseless women and children who had fled from Viet Cong areas. In this action, the Viet Cong showed its contempt for the Americans and South Vietnamese who could not even protect the people who had chosen freedom.

Why couldn't the United States protect these people? The answer lies in the mind of President Johnson, who was shamelessly seeking negotiations with these terrorists even as they waged their terror.

President Johnson has the power to protect the people of South Viet Nam from this butchery, but he will not use it. His hand is palsied by the Soviet "psywar" which stimulates both his fear of war and his hope of peace. The whispered warning against becoming bogged down in a land war in Asia is part of that Soviet design.

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PRAYER ISSUE—Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen has pledged an all-out fight for a constitutional amendment reversing the Supreme Court's ruling on school prayer. In a Washington speech, Dirksen said that he was not going to let "nine men say to 190 million people, including children, when and where they can utter their prayers." The GOP lawmaker said that he "can see no evil in children who want to say that God is good and to thank Him for their blessings."

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BIG RED GOBBLERS—"In terms of their policy-of-grab, Soviet Russia and Red China have been 'talking turkey' since the end of WW II. To wit: Gobble-gobble-gobble."—From the Nashville *Banner*

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Credibility Gap

By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S. C.)

Although private citizens have little or no independent means of verifying accuracy of information released by the government, misleading and inaccurate information will eventually be recognized for what it is. The resulting loss of confidence by the public from misinformation originating with the government creates a "credibility gap," such as now exists in the United States. . . . Contradictions are to be found at every turn. Last December, the Administration announced that the costs of the war in Southeast Asia required a suspension of a major part of the military construction authorized by Congress for 1966 and for which funds had been appropriated at the request of the President. At Fort Jackson, S.C., construction of a $13-million enlisted men's barracks complex was postponed, and is not being built. This is hard to reconcile with an appropriation at the President's request of $9.2 million to begin construction of a fish aquarium in the District of Columbia, or the more than $100 million in the 1967 budget for construction of office buildings in the District of Columbia. As the credibility gap widens, the capacity for self-government lessens. If self-government is to survive, the "credibility gap" must be eliminated with the only effective remedy —truth in government.

'Great Society' Slogan

By REP. BURT TALCOTT (R.-Calif.)

The first slogan that should be revised is the "Great Society." This slogan, purely and solely an Administration slogan, is degrading and misleading. We in the United States of America live in the greatest society, not just a great society, but the greatest society ever devised or enjoyed by man on this earth—greatest industrially, socially, agriculturally, educationally, morally, spiritually, governmentally and greatest in almost any other way one might suggest—and greatest by any measure. We lived in, and enjoyed, the greatest society many years before this Administration ever dreamed up the relatively degrading slogan.

Contribution Laws

By SEN. JOHN WILLIAMS (R.-Del.)

In recent years interpretations have been placed upon existing laws whereby political parties can solicit and accept large contributions from corporations under the guise of classifying these contributions as advertising in campaign folders, and under rulings by the Treasury Department they are being permitted to write these contributions off as normal business expenses. These recent interpretations both by the Treasury Department and the Justice Department in effect nullify the effectiveness of our existing laws. As an example of how under the "Great Society" these campaign contributions, which heretofore were considered illegal, are now being openly solicited and accepted, I invite attention to the recent 178-page publication eulogizing the first session of the 89th Congress, which was released in November under the title "Toward an Age of Greatness."

This document was prepared for distribution at a Democratic fund-raising affair, and advertising space was sold to major corporations, in particular to defense contractors, at $15,000 per page. Let there be no misunderstanding—this is not normal advertising, but rather it represents a "shakedown" of those industries who are doing or who hope to do business with the U.S. government.

Leaders of the Republican party very understandably are now saying that if this unique—and heretofore considered unethical—avenue of raising campaign money is open for the Democrats, then they too will use the same procedure. But this is not the solution. It only compounds the wrong. The proper remedy is for us all to join in putting a stop to this practice, which if allowed to continue can undermine the confidence and respect which the citizens have for the government. To put it in plain, blunt words—unless this practice is stopped we are opening the doors to political blackmail.

Telephone Tax 'Cuts'

By REP. PAUL FINO (R.-N. Y.)

The reinstatement of the telephone tax cuts most cruelly into the income of just those families now being hardest hit by inflation. Every telephone-owning family will pay at least $5 a year new telephone tax if this bill is passed. I am willing to bet that more poor families pay $5 a year in increased telephone tax than ever collect $5 a year from the poverty program. I propose that we forget about the telephone tax and poverty program at the same time. The lack of a telephone tax will be a better poverty program than Sargent Shriver will possibly ever come up with.

Needed Poverty Probe

By REP. EDWARD J. GURNEY (R.-Fla.)

I propose that the House, through its Committee on Government Operations, contract with an independent auditing firm to tell us in plain, nonpolitical language what has happened to the $2.3 billion the taxpayers have shoveled into the poverty program. The resolution further provides that one of the nation's many fine management consultant firms be employed at the Office of Economic Opportunity to tell us what is wrong with its administrative structure and how it ought to be run.

We all hoped that by this time the poverty chiefs would have achieved some degree of organization, but every day we hear of more and more bungling mismanagement. It is high time, since they cannot seem to get straightened out on their own, that we sent in a team of experts to tell them how to do it.

It has been quipped that the thinnest book in the Library of Congress is the directory of poor people who have been helped by the poverty program. It is a mighty expensive joke on the American taxpayer. For $2.3 billion, they have a right to expect that someone has been helped besides far-from-poverty-stricken political hacks and incapable administrators.

Panama Canal: Why the Surrender?

By REP. DANIEL FLOOD (D.-Pa.)

Since the announcement by the President of his decision to renegotiate the basic Panama Canal Treaty of 1903 with the Republic of Panama, many of our thoughtful citizens in various parts of the nation have wondered, and still wonder, why the executive branch of our government should have succumbed to political blackmail and who is responsible.

Even if the world at this time were at peace without a war cloud to be seen anywhere, it would be unwise for the United States to consent to the abrogation of the 1903 treaty with Panama.

Under its provisions the United States built the canal with funds supplied by the taxpayers of the nation; and, in like manner, the canal has been maintained, operated and protected efficiently since it was opened to traffic.

To surrender all these rights and privileges so indispensable for the building, maintenance and operation of the canal would be suicidal in character.

Moreover, the world is not at peace but actually on the verge of nuclear war, with smaller wars and revolutions in various countries where Communistic revolution has obtained a foothold; a time, indeed, when Red revolutionary governments are openly declaring that every nation on earth must accept the reign of communism by any means, however sanguinary and brutal.

Surely this is not the time for our country to surrender the Canal Zone and thus become impotent to maintain and operate the great interocean waterway, which constitutes the key agency for the freedom of the Western world.

The treaties now proposed by the United States and Panama, if ratified, would drive our government from the isthmus because the radicals of Panama will never consent to the presence of the United States on the isthmus. Besides, the surrenders thus proposed will in nowise satisfy these radicals and the Communistic revolutionary policies behind them until our country abjectly withdraws entirely from the isthmus, with resulting take-over by Red power inevitable.

In such event, Panama itself would be the first to suffer, for, unless U.S. sovereignty over the canal enterprise continues, Panamanian independence will be destroyed.

This is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; and it is indeed strange that those in positions of responsibility in Panama do not realize the peril in which their country is being placed. Every encroachment on our indispensable authority as regards the canal means the opening of another gate to Communistic revolutionary infiltration not only in Panama but also throughout all Latin America, with inevitable disasters that always mark Red take-overs.

Mystery of the Missing Reactor

By REP. CRAIG HOSMER (R.-Calif.)

At Tarapur, India, a fine nuclear power station is being built, costing over $100 million. Of this sum, $80 million is being supplied by U.S. taxpayers via the Agency for International Development.

Early last September, when the war between India and Pakistan broke out, several hundred thousand dollars worth of parts and pieces for the Tarapur reactor were in the hold of a ship bound for India. The ship happened to be in a Pakistani port when hostilities commenced.

The government of Pakistan immediately seized this cargo, which consisted of a 20-ton airlock and precisely formed pieces of sheet steel. These were prefabricated components of the reactor containment vessel without which it could not be completed. The cargo was removed from the ship by the Pakistani government to a place unknown.

AID and the State Department both were notified promptly of the situation. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy requested that every effort be made to obtain release of this property. It was given assurance by the secretary of state that such efforts were being made. For week after week no results were obtained. The U.S. contractor involved (General Electric) eventually became discouraged and in order to avoid interminable delay in completing the reactor—and consequent heavy financial losses—ordered replacements fabricated and shipped from the United States all the way to India.

The original parts and pieces are still somewhere in Pakistan, still being held by that government. Apparently neither the State Department, AID, the contractor or anybody else outside of Pakistan has the remotest notion where they are even today.

Nevertheless, since the seizure not only has President Johnson entertained the prime minister of Pakistan at the White House, but on January 19th AID saw fit to make a loan to Pakistan making $8.2 million available to that government to assist in construction of the Mangla Dam and 100,000-kilowatt power station in West Pakistan. (The Tarapur reactor's initial power is scheduled at 380,000 kilowatts.)

It is difficult to formulate a moderate comment regarding this course of events; therefore, I am not attempting to do so.

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BOOK NOTES

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THE EDITORS

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REMINISCENCES, by Gen. Douglas MacArthur (Hardcover, McGraw-Hill, 438 pages, $6.95; paperback, Fawcett, 496 pages, 95¢).

A SOLDIER SPEAKS: Public Papers and Speeches of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, edited by Maj. Vorin E. Whan Jr. (Praeger, 367 pages, $6.95).

DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY: A Pictorial Autobiography of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. (McGraw-Hill, 218 pages, $7.95).

The mind reels at the scope of Gen. MacArthur's accomplishments. At West Point he earned the highest academic record ever achieved by a cadet. During World War I, serving with the famed Rainbow Division, he became America's most renowned battlefront commander. After the war the general returned to West Point as its superintendent and in 1930 President Herbert Hoover appointed him chief of staff and awarded him the four stars of a full general.

He retired from active duty in 1937 but returned in 1941 to command the U. S. military forces in the Far East. He was awarded his fifth star the same year. In 1942 Gen. MacArthur withdrew from the Philippines under presidential orders, but left ringing throughout the Pacific world his legendary promise to return, a cry that became the hope of a forgotten people. That pledge was redeemed in 1944, and MacArthur's famous island-hopping campaign soon broke the back of the Japanese resistance.

Once again during the Korean War he returned to active duty to command a U.N. force which was promptly driven to the edge of the Korean peninsula before the General's brilliant Inchon invasion strategy turned the tide and drove the enemy back to the Yalu. The rest is well known; an ignominious page in the history of Western mankind. When 200,000 Chinese massed to attack, those men in Washington who so lacked the broad historical vision the moment demanded, recalled MacArthur and initiated the concept of "no-win" warfare which plagues us to this day.

In his 83rd year MacArthur began to set down his vivid and encyclopedic recollections; **Reminiscences** is the result. It is neither history, biography nor diary, but all three at once. Written with stylistic mastery, it must be enshrined among the 20th Century's great literary classics. *Whoever has children or grandchildren whom* they hope to imbue with the principles that molded this man must hold and treasure this book.

Duty, Honor, Country is a recent release by the same publisher and a handsome companion volume. *It contains over 200 photographs, some* never before published, as well as nearly 60,000 words of autobiographical text. **A Soldier Speaks**, prepared under the direction of the U.S. Military Academy, traces the general's years of service through a well-edited selection of his most famous speeches and papers.

DESIGN FOR SURVIVAL, by Gen. Thomas S. Power (Pocket Books, Inc., 244 pages, 75¢). This book was written in 1959 while Gen. Power was still head of the Strategic Air Command. After being cleared for publication by the Air Force, the book was banned by Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy on the grounds that it was inappropriate for an officer to publish a book pertaining to his area of responsibility. A great furor resulted and a congressional investigation ensued and it was not until Gen. Power's retirement last year that the book reached public print.

In language a layman can easily follow, the general gives a rundown on the hardware that constitutes our strategic arsenal and evaluates our current defense capability. For this reason, the book is of value.

But the political theme which he weaves through this lucid technological discourse suggests Gen. Power's satisfaction with "deterrence" as an adequate "design for survival." That is to say, he seems to advocate a policy under which we are prepared only to react, but never to act.

One critic of this facet of Power's thinking is retired Gen. Thomas Lane, who feels that to concede to the Communists a monopoly of offensive strategy is to pursue a slow form of surrender.

Landmark 'Baconsfield' Case

Supreme Court Blurs Distinction Between Public and Private Land

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Augustus Octavious Bacon, a Confederate veteran from Georgia who served 19 years in the U.S. Senate, died in 1914. He left a will devising 100 acres of land to the city of Macon as a "park and pleasure ground" for white persons only. And though history has relegated the senator to obscurity, his will and his park now promise to make his name endure at law—for the Supreme Court's decision a week ago in the "Baconsfield" case promises to be an ominous landmark against a darkening sky of property rights.

By a 6-3 vote, the court held, in effect, that property devised for park purposes under discriminatory restrictions becomes irrevocably public property. Not even by resigning as trustee could the city of Macon avoid the impact of Fourteenth Amendment prohibitions.

It is not easy for an outsider to criticize the majority's decision without appearing to be segregationist or legalistic. The dissenting justices, Harlan, Stewart and Black, voiced an eloquent protest. Their views need to be widely heard. This was Harlan, speaking for himself and Stewart:

"This decision, in my opinion, is more the product of human impulses, which I fully share, than of solid constitutional thinking. It is made at the sacrifice of long-established and still wise procedural and substantive principle."

In drawing its unsupported inferences from a barren record, said Harlan, the majority "stretches for a constitutional issue." The majority's conclusions rest "on pure surmise and conjecture, and implausible ones at that." The equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment never was intended to touch discriminations arising out of individual prejudices.

In accepting the trust, the city of Macon was acting legitimately within the law of the time; when the law changed, the city had a right to withdraw. To say that the city cannot abandon its position because a park is essentially a public facility is to write new meanings into "state action." But more serious than the implications in this particular case are the potentialities for the future: What of privately established schools? Harlan continued:

"Like parks, the purpose schools serve is important to the public. Like parks, private control exists, but there is also a very strong tradition of public control in this field. Like parks, schools may be available to almost anyone of one race or religion but to no others. Like parks, there are normally alternatives for those shut out, but there may also be inconveniences and disadvantages caused by the restriction. Like parks, the extent of school intimacy varies greatly depending on the size and character of the institution.

"For all the resemblance, the majority assumes that its decision leaves unaffected the traditional view that the Fourteenth Amendment does not compel private schools to adapt their admission policies to its requirements, but that such matters are left to the states acting within constitutional bounds. I find it difficult, however, to avoid the conclusion that this decision opens the door to reversal of these basic constitutional concepts, and, at least in logic, jeopardizes the existence of denominationally restricted schools while making of every college entrance rejection letter a potential Fourteenth Amendment case.

"While this process of analogy might be spun out to reach privately owned orphanages, libraries, garbage collection companies, detective agencies and a host of other functions commonly regarded as non-governmental activity, the example of schools is, I think, sufficient to indicate the pervasive potentialities of this 'public function' theory of state action.

"It substitutes for the comparatively clear and concrete tests of state action a catchphrase approach as vague and amorphous as it is far-reaching. It dispenses with the sound and careful principles of past decisions in this realm. And it carries the seeds of transferring to federal authority vast areas of concerns whose regulation has wisely been left by the Constitution to the states."

Mr. Justice Black wrote a strong dissent of his own. In his view, the majority's decision was so destructive of state judicial powers, in the administration of wills and estates, that it could find no support in prior decisions of the Supreme Court. He thought the majority's opinion unclear and ambiguous, but if he understood it correctly, it was "revolutionary" in nature. It amounted to a "tremendous lopping-off of power heretofore uniformly conceded by all to belong to the states." His brothers had "distorted the constitutional structure of our government by taking away from the states that which is their due."

Such is the emotionalism that surrounds any question of segregation, that the court's opinon doubtless will be widely applauded. If the racial issue could be eliminated, however, the drastic implications of this decision might arouse sharp concern across the land. In one judicial blow, old distinctions between private and public property have been blurred, and old powers of state courts have been diminished. These are the seeds just planted, in Harlan's phrase, by the gusty winds of the Douglas opinion. In time, we will harvest the storm.

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ANALYSIS—Rep. Rogers C.B. Morton (R.-Md.) has delivered a scathing analysis of the President's State of the Union message. "With one eye on congressional elections next November and the other on the power-hungry pressure groups that are his political creditors, the President has set a course that can only lead to an ever-larger bureaucracy with ever-larger spending authority," Morton said. The GOP lawmaker observed that LBJ made no mention of the necessity to strengthen NATO but instead advocated increased trade with Soviet bloc nations "whose guns and terrorist training programs currently support Communist aggression in Viet Nam."

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CHARLES B. SHUMAN, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, recently charged that the Administration is out to "wreck" the free market system by "systematic dumping of government surplus stocks to depress prices." Shuman said the "greatest threat to the future of our nation—to our freedom—is not foreign military aggression or internal subversion, but the growing dependence of the people on a paternalistic government."

Poverty Warriors Sell Insurance

From the Palm Springs (Calif.) *Desert Sun*

Apparently the "War on Poverty" encompasses all things. Here in Riverside County it will include selling insurance—that is, when expected federal approval arrives.

It seems that senior citizens in the county have not been signing up for the Medicare insurance at the rate the federal government expected. The expectation was 90 per cent of those eligible; only 50 per cent have signed up. And something has to be done about that, surely.

"War on Poverty" sweeps onto the scene. The battle plan is simple. Eligible persons who have not signed will be contacted by other senior citizens, hired for the job, who will "explain" Medicare. The budget for the project is $28,000.

The number of persons to do this explaining is now set at 24, but some second thoughts are being had. Someone remembered that if those persons work full time and get that much money, they would lose some of their Social Security benefits.

Then came the suggestion that more people be hired for explaining, but that they work only part time. That would spread the money thinner per person and not disqualify any from Social Security payments.

What is this all about, anyway? We are dizzy. The U.S. government enacts a law to take care of our senior citizens' health needs. When not enough of them want the help, the government spends some more of our money to convince them they need the help.

Well, the project will at least get rid of some more tax money. Sometimes that seems to be the prime object of government.

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